The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 222. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
Sept.				
19th "	Simla	6000		
26th "	Morea	11000		
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th "	Maloja	12500		
17th "	Caledonia	6000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000		
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400		

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Name of Ship.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	M. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B.	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

86 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8350	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	....
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	16th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	8321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7506	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6634	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8350	5th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	921	432	648
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	909
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	727

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 21st Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 25th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.
(Weekly.)

A Steamer to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

18th September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Fankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
		Osaka
		Pekin
		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
		San Francisco
		Shanghai
		Tiehling
		Tientsin
		Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	576	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE **NAVY**

FOR THE **ARMY**

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

It Goes Down Easily.—Not Pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. 180—D2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible." MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED. Private DANCING LESSONS by Gentleman. Apply stating terms to Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3854

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED a trained nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2532

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for CIVIL HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.—One Female. Pay Rs. 50 with quarters. One Male. Pay according to grade. Applications to be sent to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, 2543

WANTED an experienced Mechanic Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

WANTED a Naib Diwan, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Persons thoroughly competent in the Judicial, Revenue and Settlement branches of administration and well versed in English, Hindi and Urdu, should apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and other qualifications, to the DIWAN, Narsingarh State, Central India. 2515

WANTED qualified and experienced Officer to look after the Agricultural Farm, the Park and the gardens and lawns of the State. Pay according to qualifications. Only applicants possessing necessary qualifications, who have worked in some recognized gardens, need apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 24th September, 1914, stating age, caste, residence, qualification, experience and terms required, with copies of testimonials. 2545.

WANTED Assistant Superintendent of Water-Works to take charge of unfiltered pumping station. Must hold a first class certificate under the U. P. Boiler Act and be thoroughly acquainted with high duty pumping engines with Corliss valves, and Babcox boilers with chain grate stokers. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem with free house and electric light. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent direct to the SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, Allahabad. 2546.

WANTED a European as Inspector of Police for the Sylhet Armed Police Reserve: Initial salary Rs. 150 rising in 3 grades to Rs. 250 a month and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month. House provided free.
Only British Non-Commissioned Officers with exemplary discharge papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October, Preference will be given to a married man.
C. H. CRAVEN,
For Inspector-General of Police, Assam. 2517.

WANTED tenders for the supply of the best Indian Inks (Blue-black and Red) fluid and powder, to the Stationery Department of the Indore State: the approximate quantity for a year is as noted below:—

Blue-black Ink, bottles, fluid	2,400
Red Ink, bottlees, fluid ...	600
Blue-black Ink, powder, Packets yielding one bottle of Ink	400 dozen.
Red Ink packets	350 ,,

Sealed tenders quoting prices and accompanied by samples of the Inks, should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th of November 1914.
GENERAL MINISTER,
Indore State.
Indore, 4th September 1914. 2516

WANTED.

WANTED at once one 20 to 30 H. P. OIL ENGINE in working order. Apply sharp to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3855

WANTED—BOARD and RESIDENCE by young Englishman in private European family—vicinity Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Reclamation preferred. Apply to Box No. 544 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

CAPITAL INVITED. Risks nil. RETURNS 15 TO 50 PER CENT. or handsome interests guranteed in established mining concern. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3856

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED from October 16th 1914, a 1st Assistant Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow.
Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Applications will only be considered from trained graduates with experience of Boarding House supervision.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Colvin School, Lucknow. 2521

WANTED—European (pucca) for Gunner work on Wharf at Abadan, Persian Gulf. Engagement for one year to start, and prospect of permanency if suitable.
A man with experience is required.
For further particulars apply at once to MESSRS. SHAW, WALLACE, AND Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3847

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY. Wanted A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON (LADY) with special knowledge and practical experience in Midwifery. Salary Rs. 60 per month, Private practice allowed.
Also two lady Health Visitors who must be qualified Maternity Nurses. Salary Rs. 50 per month.
Knowledge of Gujarati essential.
Apply by 30th September stating age, qualifications experience, caste or nationality, etc., with testimonials, if any to.—
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D. P. H.
Health Officer, Surat.
September, 18th 1914.

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order. Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

SAFEST INVESTMENT. Manganese ore lots and proved deposits 42 to 50 per cent. Manganese lowest Phosphorus and Silica; and COCOANUT PLANTATIONS for sale. Apply to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3856

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburrettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.
One Hammond typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used only for about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 324 Bombay 3849

FOR SALE. High class teakwood furniture for Bedroom, Diningroom and Hall in excellent condition and being sold at an appreciable reduction in price as owner is giving up his flat. Detailed List and full particulars will be furnished on applications to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

FOR SALE—One four-seated SUN BEAM MOTOR CAR 4-Cyl. Complete with Electric Lights, self starter new taximeter, spare wheel, new tubes and tyres etc., now running as a taxi.
One five-seated DECANVILLE twin-cyl. thoroughly overhauled lately, quite good a new. New hood, tools, etc. Both the cars are in sound condition. Trials to bona-fide purchasers. Apply B. F. MEHTA, opp. Grant Road Station. 3825

AUCTION SALE.—Of TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS in East Street, Poona. Messrs. HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY 20th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 9 a.m., the following bungalows, at the premises.
No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines (opposite Ducket and Co.)
No. 2409 (East Street occupied by Ducket and Co.)
For further particulars apply to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA and SON.
Government and Public Auctioneers, 30, Main Street, Poona. 3763

NOTICES.

CLASSES IN BLEACHING AND DYEING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, CALCUTTA.

THE College possesses a well provided experimental Dyeing Laboratory and Dyeworks equipped with modern machinery.
The Course of instruction for regular students extends over two sessions and prepares them for positions of responsibility in Bleaching and Dyeworks. Men having a practical knowledge of Dyeing may also be admitted for the whole or part of the course provided they have sufficient education.
Qualifications for admission—the passing of the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science (with Chemistry) or an equivalent standard.
A limited number of scholarships are available of the value of Rs. 14 for resident Indians or Rs. 10 for non-resident and Rs. 25 for resident Europeans or Rs. 18 for non-resident.
No tuition fees are charged. If accommodation be available students may be admitted to the College Hostel. The inclusive charges amount to Rs. 14 for Hindus, Rs 28 for Europeans.
Applications for admission accompanied by a recommendation from the Commissioner of a Division will be received up to October 15th, 1914. The session will commence on November 2nd, 1914.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
B. HEATON,
Principal.
Civil Engineering College.
Sibpur, the 24th August, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 115 of 1914.

RE HEMCHAND SARUPCHAND SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at No. 35-37 Mirza Street formerly a Broker in Shares and Government Paper and now unemployed; an Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th November 1914 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 16th day of September 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
3857 Bombay, the 17th September 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that to allow of repairs being carried out to the BELLASIS BRIDGE over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bellasis Road, from the East to the West approach of the Bridge will be wholly closed for all traffic under the provisions of Section 319, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 from 8 a.m. on the 21st September 1914, until such time as the repairs are completed.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street. Fort
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.

ON FRIDAY, the 2nd October and SATURDAY, the 3rd October, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company, Act. No. IX of 1890, at the Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry., at the Parcel Office the unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of piece goods, Pathephones, Old Typewriter, Microscopes Brassware, old clothing and other sundry articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th, Sept. 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT BOMBAY, MAHIM, RANDHER (IN SURAT ZILLA) AND AT RANGOON, ALSO IN THE SHARES STATED IN THE MORTGAGE-DEED.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay the right, title and interest of Mr. Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy in his properties mentioned in the mortgage-deed, dated 14th day of July 1905 and made between Ahmed Esmail Munshi of the one part and Abdulla Khakibhoy of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16 Apollo Street Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BHOIWADA ROAD, (NAIGAUM), SEWRI ROAD (VADALA).

Under instructions from Messrs. Basil N. Lang, and Sidick Haji Mahomed, the receivers appointed in suit No. 509 of 1911 of the Bombay High Court (Esmail Mollu vs. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Suffrey and others) and pursuant to the order made in the said suit on the 20th day of July 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction the following immoveable properties on the under-mentioned days.
LOT NO 1: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY ON SATURDAY THE 26TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1914 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situte lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 93 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1,445, new No. 7,197, old survey No. 1/1060, and new survey No. 1980 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Hassan, on or towards the South by the property of Khatri Abdoola Haji Mahomed: which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 28 and Street No. 105-107.
LOT NO. 2: BHOIWADA ROAD (NAIGAUM) PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of the Tocca tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhoiwada Road (Naigaum) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Pension and Tax tenure, under old No. 638, new No. 4573, Old Survey No. 52 and New Survey No. 2/2067 and of the Tocca tenure, under Old Nos. 28, 6 and others, New Nos. 14632, B/14595, Old Survey Nos. 1/52 and New Survey No. 1/2067, 1/2066 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land of Sanwar Sukat and others, on the west by the property of Haji Ally Moosa and others, on the north by a public passage, leading to Naigaum Road, and on the south partly by the property of Bai Jeewanzi Bomanji Chothia and partly by the property of Haji A' Moosa and others: which said premises a: assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 916 and Street No. 276.
LOT NO. 3: SEWRI ROAD (VADALA) PROPERTY ON SATURDAY THE 3rd DAY OF OCTOBER 1914, AT 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All these several pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Government Toka tenure together with the messuage tenement and dying factory and out-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sewri Road, (Vadala) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27,277 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land-Revenue under new Survey Nos. 9/2194, 10/2194, 11/2194, 4/2195, 3/2195, 6/2195, 10/2193, 9/2193, 7/2193, 8/2193, 3/2193, 6/2193, 4/2193, 5/2193, 2/2196, 3/2196, 1/2196, 8/2197, 9/2197, 5/2197, 6/2197, 4/2197, 3/2197, 2/2197, 1/2197, 2 C and 2 E by 2192, 2b/2192, 2a/2192, 1/2192, 1/2198, 2/2202, 14/2155 and bounded as follows:—
PLOT A. Containing 27135 square yards is bounded on or towards the east by plots bearing the following new survey Nos. 12/2194, 11/2193, 12/2193, 2/2193, 2/2192, 5/2192, 6/2192, and 7/2192, on or towards the west by plots bearing the following new survey Nos. 2/2195, 4/2196, 1/2204, 2203, 1/2202, 2201, on or towards the north by Sewri Cross Road, on or towards the south by plots, bearing the following new survey Nos. 7/2194, 6/2194, 5/2195, 7/2195, 4/2196, 5/2196, 1/2204, 2/2204.
PLOT B. Containing 102 square yards is bounded on the south by plot bearing new survey No. 2203, on the west by plot bearing

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD and Co., (*Contd.*).

new survey No. 2/2203, on the north and east by plot bearing new survey No. 1/2202.
PLOT C. Containing 40 square yards is bounded on the south and west by Sewri Cross Road. On the north by plot bearing new survey No. 15/2155 and on the east by plot bearing new survey No. 13/2155 and all which said several pieces of land are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1925, 1941, 1950, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and Street Nos. 619-635 to 644 etc. 631, 632, 633, 634.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustam Kolah and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY OT HOTELISTS BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th current at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co.. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Hotel No. 27 East, Sandhurst Road, by the order of the mortgagee Umar Karim and on account and risk of the Proprietors Mahomed Abdul Hai Mirally and Gulam Mahomed Abdul Karim and Nana Noorjan the very valuable, handsome and substantial teak and blackwood furniture including bedsteads, marble tables, stands, gown presses, cupboards, teapoys, washstands, mattresses, cups, saucers, handkerchieves, zoomar, spoons utensils, lamps, stools, jars, soda bottles, aluminium and brass pots, Germansilver cups, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1914.

You can see the results of taking Methyloids in 3 hours. They relieve pain and check the discharge promptly, and cure in a few days. Methyloids are sure. 180—C 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!
Book the Date. Popular Price
Plan now open at ROSE &

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 180—3

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
24, 25, 26, September
under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND,
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"TH MAGISTRATE"
The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 Acts.
CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder ..	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale.. ..	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington..	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.
On Thursday Night in the presence of H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.
Saturday Night. Great Military Night—under the Patronage and Presence of MAJOR GENERAL GORRINGE, C. B., C. M. S., D. S. O., and the Officers of the Garrison.
The refreshment bars will be run by a company of ladies and gentlemen. Only usua prices will be charged. Contributions of wines, spirits, beer, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.
Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271
Our Grand Holiday Programme.
THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS
A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.
6 Parts—Exclusive.
THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.
Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.
WAR CARTOONS.
By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.
On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)
Valuable prizes given away.

Digitized by the Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE WAR RELIEF-FUND.

TUESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1914.
Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.
A NEW URDU PLAY.

"KHURSHID-I-ALAM"

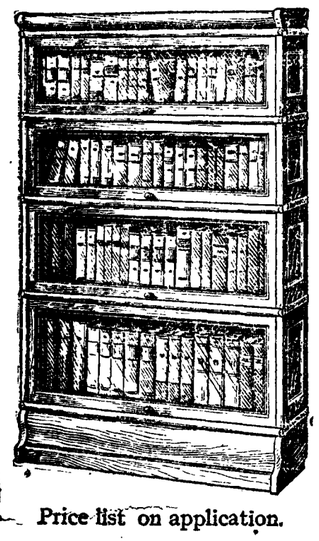
Adaptative from "A WOMAN'S REVENGE" will be staged at the BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo, at 9-30 p.m. (St. Time) on Tuesday, the 22nd September, in presence of Their Excellencies.

Entire proceeds will be given to Lady Willingdon's War-Relief-Fund.

Rates of admission have been fixed as under:—Orchestra, Rs. 10, 7, and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3. 2nd Class Rs. 2.

Tickets may be had on the premises.

MACEY
SECTIONAL BOOK CASES
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.
W. H. THORNS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

GERMANY
WAR MAP
Franco-German-Austro-Russian Frontiers in Colours
27" x 40"
PRICE Rs. 3.
Can be had at—
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
OR
DIAMOND PRESS,
164, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th September, 1914, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night in Lahore.

The nited Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.67in., Mainpuri 2.25in., Jhansi 1.51in., Cawnpore 1.48in. and Allahabad 0.48in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.63in., Ajmer 0.18in. and Kotah 1.75in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka has had 0.40in. Veraval 1.65in. Rajkot 0.82in. Bhavnagar-Para 1.31in. Surat 3.70in. Ahmadabad 0.63in. Neemuch 1.82in. and Indore 0.72in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of the division and a few showers in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 1.30in., Saugor 1.32in., Hoshangabad 0.49in., Khandwa 0.44in. and Amraoti 0.54. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.12in., Ratnagiri 0.42in., Mormugao 0.33in. and Karwar 0.70in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature s in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.59in., Ahmadnagar 0.16in., Poona 0.58in. and Belgaum 0.30in. Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks. The storm has moved in a nearly northerly direction and is to-day central in the neighbourhood of Kotah. With its northward advance, rainfall has decreased in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the Bombay Deccan and has ceased in Hyderabad but has increased and been widespread in the northern half of the Central Provinces, Central India West, the United Provinces and east Rajputana and has even extended to the south-eastern districts of the Punjab. The secondary depression is still noticeable and covers the whole of Gujarat and Kathiawar to-day and rainfall has increased in these areas. Precipitation has again been nearly general in the Konkan and north Malabar. The original storm may move further in a nearly northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the east Punjab and Central India West and fairly general in the Central Provinces and Malabar and local rain in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 17th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-ARMA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	90.2	75.4	73	..	?	?
Jask	96.3	85.4	76	0.78		0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	86.8	80.6	81	0.53		0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.6	77.3	69	..	9.58	4.94
Rawalpindi	..	67.3	79	..	?	?
Lahore	94.2	76.3	80	..	17.44	2.57
Sirsa	94.1	70.3	95	..	15.80	..
Ambala	93.9	75.1	82	..	20.50	—1.83
Delhi	92.2	..	86	0.58	16.42	—5.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.3	75.3	91	1.67	24.74	1.89
Mainpuri	88.0	74.2	91	2.25	20.30	—1.80
Jhansi	82.6	73.0	84	1.51	24.33	—8.17
Cawnpore	85.0	75.1	95	1.48	25.58	—4.76
Allahabad	82.5	74.7	91	0.48	34.97	3.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.5	79.8	63	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi	100.9	85.8	53	..	6.85	0.15
Ajmer	86.7	73.1	93	0.18	14.88	—3 50
Jaipore	86.7	72.5	95	0.63	22.98	2.06
Kotah	87.0	74.4	88	1.75	23.76	—2.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	79.8	77	0.02	11.25	—1.68
Dwarka	89.6	79.7	94	0.40	17.05	—1.56
Veraval	80.4	76.6	92	1.65	16.75	—2.62
Rajkot	91.5	75.6	93	0.83	29.62	0.27
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	75.4	98	1.31	33.69	5.50
Surat	83.7	75.7	100	3.70	50.58	14.81
Ahmedabad	90.6	77.0	96	0.63	38.45	13.34
Deesa	93.2	77.1	81	..	25.00	10.34
Neemuch	83.4	72.0	93	1.82	27.26	2.64
Indore	79.1	71.1	93	0.72	25.14	—1.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	73.9	81	1.30	46.04	—2.34
Saugor	78.8	71.6	87	1.32	31.89	—7.94
Hoshangabad	84.3	74.8	79	0.49	43.60	0.56
Khandwa	78.6	73.3	85	0.44	28.42	3.16
Akola	82.6	74.3	78	0.03	25.92	—0.62
Amraot	81.7	72.7	82	0.54	28.78	—2.26
Nagpur	84.3	73.9	76	0.07	38.17	—2.22
Chanda	86.7	75.2	80	0.04	33.45	—10.64
Raipur	86.2	74.6	88	..	40.91	—0.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.3	76.4	88	2.12	79.78	—14.50
Ratnagiri	80.7	74.9	88	0.42	12057	28.77
Mormugao	83.8	75.2	97	0.33	10947	26.20
Karwar	81.6	74.8	93	0.70	14188	39.32
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.9	71.6	87	0.59	24.96	8.55
Ahmednagar	77.0	68.3	86	0.16	16.40	0.95
Poona	77.2	71.1	85	0.58	27.24	9.15
Sholapur	83.5	70.1	87	0.08	22.73	2.81
Bijapur	84.2	69.3	81	..	10.69	—1.23
Belgaum	74.6	67.5	90	0.30	77.73	41.70
Aurangabad	77.0	70.6	85	0.01	24.04	0.02
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.2	72.7	73	..	51.53	18.23
Hyderabad	83.8	71.0	81	..	36.23	14.68
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.9	74.1	95	1.46	132 14	26.98
Calicut	82.6	74.5	95	0.20	90.69	4.82
Cochin	86.8	75.7	85	..	70.27	—1.02
Colombo	88.3	76.4	94	0.01	17.79	—1.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.3	76.5	86	0.08	21.11	0.07
Bellary	93.0	71.3	74	0.02	6.22	—2.35
Guddapah	98.7	75.6	73	0.21	14.50	—2.26
Madras	92.6	74.5	81	0.04	17.58	3.89
Bangalore	84.3	65.6	84	0.01	10.83	—5.47
Coimbator	89.7	71.0	76	..	2.88	—1.96
Trichinopoly	100.1	78.2	72	..	7.03	—2.21
Negapatam	94.6	78.9	81	0.84	9.87	0.5

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 16th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.553	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	,,
Dew Point	76.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.945	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	10.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	79.5	,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	327	miles.
Fall of Rain	5.65	inches.
Total fall during month	19.01	,,
Total fall during year	79.41	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.52	,,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The depression having moved from near the Central India west to south Rajputana has carried an abundant monsoon rainfall into Rajputana, Central India and the United Provinces. It will move north today. Temperature is high in Lower Sind and low in the belt from Orissa to east Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west of Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast. Local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Mergui, Tavoy, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and half, Gauhati, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri one, Bogra one and half, False Point three, Patna, Gorakhpur and Bahraich one, Cawnpore Lucknow, Jhansi and Agra one and half, Mainpuri two, Bareilly three, Delhi and Jaipur a half, Kotah two ,Veraval one and half, Surat four, Neemuch two, Saugor and Jubbulpore one and half, Seoni two; Pachmarhi three, Pendra one and half, Bombay two, Mangalore and Cuddalore one and half Waltair one, Calingapatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Central Provinces and Gujarat, increase in United Provinces, east Punjab and northeast Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th September 1914 was 29·805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept,	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
TH	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m. 2 43	17 5
		9 32a	25 11		3 43a	18 7
F	18	m 10 12	27 9	18	m 3 30	16 7
		10 20a	27 4		4 16a	17 3
S	19	m 10 47	28 6	19	m 4 14	16 0
		11 5a	28 3		4 40a	15 11
Sun	20	m 11 23	29 0	20	m 4 57	15 8
		11 51a	29 3		5 24a	14 11
M	21	m 0 0 a	29 1	21	m 5 40	15 9
					6 1 a	14 2
TU	22	m 0 36	29 8	22	m 6 23	16 3
		0 38a	28 10		6 40a	13 11
W	23	m 1 22	29 5	23	m 7 8	17 1
		1 17a	28 1		7 22a	14 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 18	(Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 12	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 13	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 21	(Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 22	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 23	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-8m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Ful Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 0m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,10h, p.m

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 17th, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	2 12	79 78	65 73	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2 61	82 30	76 62	52 62
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	2 64	84 26	75 77	52 30
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3 48	91 07	79 36	52 23

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS PASSED WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The second and last meeting of Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall this morning. The attendance was fair and among the new arrivals were Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. M. S. Das. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. No less than forty questions with a very large number of sub-questions were put and answered. The Council then proceeded to consider Sea Customs Bill, Life Assurance Companies' Bill and Indian Telegraph and Post Office Bill.

These were passed without discussion.

On the motion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the Indian Army Bill was passed. The Indian Airships Act was considered and passed. Sir Reginald Craddock said he had nothing to add to what he already said on the day of introduction.

The Repealing and Amending Bill was also considered and passed. The Council adjourned sine die.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.

Abbassich	Findlay	Alexandria Sept 3
Titanic	Watson	Jedah
Wartenfels	Prize ship	Aden
Lindenfels	Prize ship	Aden

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Islami	for	Jedah

S. S. Tilami.—The P. and O. S. N. company's steamer Tilami 1,604 tons, captain A. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Abbassich.—The steamer Abbassich, 1,708 tons, captain D. Frindlay, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Alexandria which port she had left on September 3, with acargo of coal.

S. S. Wartenfels.—The prizeship Wartenfels, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Aden.

S. S. Lindenfels.—The prizeship Lindenfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Aden.

S. S. Saigon Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer "Saigon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant.

Thursday, September 17.

V. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
2	Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
3	Simla	Burbugh	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Frinze	Genoa	G. Ferraro
7	Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
8	Kilchaitan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
9	Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
16	Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. Campbell

H. W. P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Abbassich	Findley	
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoos	Blakey	H. M. Soostrt.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Birbera	Lewarchland	M. M. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. & F. & C
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Aolmer	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Futtah	Cave	M. M. & Co
Firenze	Glounni	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Grytevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homa yun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hasp sroo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Isla nda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
Ismaila	Evans	M. M. & Co
Jeddah	Termel	A. S. N. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Looksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lindenfels	(Prize vessels)	Dock Manager
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eC
Perla	Exl.y	
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Trairs	M. M. & Co
Seang choo	Groves	M. M. & Co
Southern Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tbay & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Tortilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Tactician	Pyle	
Una	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
Vaqura	Boys	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Warkara	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	

EXPORTS.

FOR GENOA.

FIRENZE (s) 500 bales cotton, J. Frinlay and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 561 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALTA (s) 150 bales cotton, Rala Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. PENTACOTA from Durban, Agents, M. M. and Co., 1,524 1/20 tons coal, 2,792 bundles cloves, 535 numbers cocodemere, 50 bags copra, 180 bags potatoes, .

S. S. ZORASTRIAN from Calcutta, Agents, C. Muncherji and Sons., 5,627 tons coal.

S. S. SILDRA from Calcutta, Agents, The Bombay Co., 4,960 tons coal.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. 180—B 3

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS **SUCCESS**

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FO ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
READY TO WEAR FROCKS
in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.
KAMINIA OIL *(Regtd.)*

This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received

Price Re. 1 per bottle ; v. p. p. as. 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10 ; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

N.B.—Samples free, on receipt of half anna postage stamp.

Do Not Fail To Try It.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A COTTON CONTRACT.

THREE BOMBAY FIRMS SUED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JAYNARAYAN BALDESDAS TRADING AS NENSUKHDAS SHEVNARAYAN v. (1) GILL & Co., (2) THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILLS Co., (3) DAMJEE HIRJEE, an insolvent.

In the above suit His Lordship yesterday morning delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiff is a Marwari carrying on business in Bombay as a commission agent. As such he used to make advances to his constituents on the security of cotton. In September 1913, he held 100 bales of Bhagalkot cotton belonging to a constituent, Dewjee Cuverjee, to whom he had made large advances.

The plaintiff had handed over these hundred bales for sale to Damjee Hirjee and Co., who carried on business as merchants and muccadums on a large scale. On the 27th September Damjee Hirjee and Co. delivered these bales to the 2nd defendant who gave them a delivery receipt which entitled the person who brought it to the 2nd defendant to be paid for the cotton at the rate of Rs. 293 per candy. Damjee Hirjee and Co., handed over the receipt to the plaintiff who presented it to the 2nd defendant. They refused to recognise the plaintiff unless identified by Damjee Hirjee and Co. On the evening of the 27th, Damjee Hirjee and Co., stopped business and on the 30th September about 5-30 p.m., an order was made at the plaintiffs' instance adjudicating them insolvents. On the morning of 30th September the plaintiffs' solicitors wrote to the first defendant on whose behalf it appeared from the delivery receipt that delivery of 100 bales had been given by Damjee Hirjee and Co., informing the first defendant that the 100 bales belonged to them and asking the first defendant to arrange for payment for the said bales to them. A copy of the letter was sent to the second defendant. The first defendant's solicitors replied on the same day referring the plaintiff to Damjee Hirjee and Co. The 1st defend- and had meanwhile written to the 2nd defendant on the 30th September as follows: "With reference to 100 bales Bhagalkote cotton.....from Messrs. Damjee Hirjee and Co., on the 27th instant please note that the rate for the same is Rs. 282 per candy less Rs. 15 per candy as mutually arranged jee and Co., i.e., Rs. 267 per candy. In the meantime we must ask you to withhold payment to Damjee Hirjee and Co., at present as we have other accounts to be adjusted with them."

Eventually the plaintiff filed this suit against the 1st and 2nd defendants praying (*a*) That the 2nd defendant might be ordered to restore the said 100 bales.

(*b*) That the first defendant might be ordered to pay the value of the bales at 282 per candy.

(*c*) That in the event of the Court holding that the first defendant was entitled to set off against the price of the bales on their other dealings with Damjee Hirjee and Co., the first defendant might be ordered to account and pay the balance.

The first defendant in his written statement stated that on the 8th September, 1913, they had entered into a forward contract with Damjee Hirjee and Co., for the purchase of 200 bales Compta at Rs. 282 delivery on the 25th that in part performance of that contract Damjee Hirjee and Co., by specified arrangement had agreed on the 25th Sept. Bhagalkote with an allowance of Rs. 15 per Bhagalkote with an allowance of 15 per candy off, as Bhagalkote was of inferior quality to Compta. They contended that they dealt with Damjee Hirjee and Co., as merchants and Jethawalas and consequently as owners of the cotton and they were not concerned with any one else by the custom of the trade. They had nothing to do with the plaintiff in respect of any of these transactions and the plaintiff was not entitled to the accounts asked for. The 2nd defendant stated that they had bought the cotton from the 1st defendant and took delivery from Damjee Hirjee and Co., at the request of the 1st defendant. They withheld payment as the receipt was presented to them by a person unknown, who demanded payment by a bearer cheque and was unable to produce an authorised representation of Damjee Hirjee and Co. to support the demand. They had no knowledge of the plaintiff in the transaction and there was no privity between them and him.

THE ISSUES.

The following issues were raised:—

1. Whether the 1st defendant did not contract with Damjee Hirjee and Co., as principals.

2. Whether the first defendant had any knowledge that Damjee Hirjee and Co., were agents for the plaintiff.

3. Whether the plaintiff had any right to .....against the 1st defendant.

4. Whether the plaintiff had any right to the relief claimed or any part thereof, against the 2nd defendant.

The 1st defendant then paid into Court Rs. 4.826-9-2 as the balance due to Damjee Hirjee and Co., on the account between them and the 1st defendant.

The plaintiffs' case as foreshadowed by counsel was that Damjee Hirjee and Co. sold the plaintiff cotton on 25th September to the 1st defendant in pursuance of an oral contract and did not deliver the 100 bales in part performance of the forward contract of the 8th September; that the 1st defendant knew that Damjee Hirjee and Co., were only acting as agents. If they did'nt they were entitled under s. 232 of the Contract Act to set off only liquidated debts due by Damjee Hirjee and Co., to the 1st defendant at the time the plaintiff disclosed himself as principal. Later on after a partner in Damjee Hirjee and Co., given his evidence Mr. Kanga asked the Court to raise the following issue.—

Whether if the 100 bales were delivered by Damjee Hirjee and Co., to meet the forward contract of the 8th September defendants were not guilty of conversion and neglect not to return the goods or their value to the plaintiff.

The defendant resisted the raising of this issue on the ground that it did not arise out of the pleadings but it certainly would have arisen if the plaintiff had been allowed to close the pleadings with a reply and the issue must be said to arise consequentially from the defence.

The only partner of Damjee Hirjee and Co., who gave evidence for the plaintiff was Shamjee Camjee.

His Lordship then referred to the evidence of this witness at great length and said that it was not supported by documentary evidence which it ought to have been if true and his Lordship did not believe it.

CUSTOM OF TRADE.

His Lordship continued:—The defendant first sought to call evidence to prove a custom in the cotton trade that when a Jathawala sold in his own name ready or forward he was treated by the buyer as having an absolute right to sell and I allowed the evidence. The custom was clearly proved to my satisfaction by Mr. Morris of Messrs. Bruel and Co., Mr. Ward of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Mr. Fidden of Messrs. Wadia and Co. It seems obvious that if there was no such custom, business in cotton would be impossible. The greater part of the cotton which comes to Bombay is held by commission agents and Jathawalas who make advances to the owners and sell on their accounts. If the purchaser had to consider what persons were behind the Jathawala the ostensible owner of the cotton he would never be safe in making a purchase. Incidentally the evidence of these witnesses showed the difficulty which arises in using the word "muccadum" without discrimination. Mr. Morris said "a Jathawala is a person who stores cotton," and a muccadum "is a person who transacts the business of giving and taking delivery and the weighing over the cotton," in other words a muccadum is a person with no interest in the goods who performs certain acts for the purchaser and seller for a reward.

Mr. Ward said "mucccadums act as Jathawalas. You can't distinguish between them."

I take it they mean that a man who has a Jetha and stores cotton may also do work as a maccadum but if he contracts to sell in his own name he is treated as the owner because of his having the "Jetha."

In the Bank of Bombay and Nandlal Thakersey 15 Bom Law Reporter p. 1 the term muccadum is used as synonymous with the term warehouseman. A person who acts as muccadum for the owner may no doubt also warehouse the goods but I think that the evidence in this case shows that the warehousing of goods must be kept distinct from the ordinary duties of a muccadum. A warehouseman is not a muccadum although a muccadum may also act as a warehouseman. But the "warehouseman" which is only the English term for "Jaithawala" is by the custom of the trade dealt with as owner.

After refeyring to the evidence at some length his Lordship said:—"I find therefore on the evidence that this cotton was delivered to the 2nd defendant at the request of 1st defendant in pursuance of an arrangement between the 1st defendant and Damjee Hirjee and Co., whereby the latter agreed to deliver 100 bales Bhagalkote at Rs. 267 in part satisfaction of the contract of the 8th September. Mr. Kanga then argued that the defendant had been guilty of conversion because they knew or ought to have known that Damjee Hirjee and Co., were selling cotton which did not belong to them. I think that on the evidence the defendants were entitled to deal with Damjee Hirjee and Co., who were Jathawala as principals, that they had no notice that the cotton did not belong to Damjee Hirjee and Co., that they were not put on inquiry to find out whether the cotton belonged to other persons. There can therefore be no question of conversion.

The plaintiff having disclosed on the 3rd September the fact that this cotton was being sold on his account, sec. 232 of the Contract Act applies. It was argued that Devjee Cuverjee was the person who ought to have brought the action but as it has been proved that the plaintiff had made large advances to Dewji on this and other cotton I think he has sufficient interest to sue. But the 1st defendant were entitled to set off any debt due to them by Damjee Hirjee and Co., on the 30th September.

Mr. Binning contended that the date upto which the account should be taken ought to be the date of the action, but he cited no authority for this proposition. On the other hand many authorities were cited by Mr. Kanga which lay down that the amount must be taken as of the date of the disclosure.

LIQUIDATED DEBT.

His Lordship continued:—"The set off which can be allowed to a person dealing with an agent for an undisclosed principal is not the same as that allowed in insolvency between a creditor and an insolvent. He can only set off liquidated debts. The insolvency of Damjee Hirjee and Co. entitled the 1st defendant under the rules of the Cotton Trade Association to close the contract of the 8th September on the date of the insolvency. But on the 30th September the plaintiff disclosed himself before the insolvency and therefore I do not think there was then a liquidated debt due by Damjee Hirjee and Co., on account of the contract of the 8th September. Then as regards the guaranteed contracts the plaintiff had no notice of the guarantee until the first defendant produced the account I have referred to. Assuming there was a guarantee by the 1st defendant to which admittedly Damjee Hirjee and Co., were not parties there was no debt due to them by Damjee Hirjee and Co. until the 1st defendants had paid under their guarantee. This appears to have been effected on the 2nd October when the 2nd defendant made certain deductions from the amount due on account of 100 bales in suit, and if so there was no debt due by Damjee Hirjee and Co. on the 30th September. Moreover, the implied rights possessed by a surety against the principal debtor are not identical with those which the creditor has against the latter and are only available whenever the suretyship have been undertaken at the request of the principal debtor. (See Halsbury, vol. xv, p. 517).

Section 69 of Contract Act was relied upon but Ram Tahel Singh v. Biseswar, Cal. L. R. 2, Ind. A. 131 it was laid down that there must be an obligation express or implied to repay. There was no such obligation in the case of a voluntary payment by A. of B.'s debt. Under section 145 of the Contract Act in every contract of guaranteee there is an implied provision by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety but this presupposes that the contract has been undertaken at the request of the principal debtor.

The 1st defendant therefore in my opinion are only entitled to deduct which was actually due to them as liquidated debt by Damjee Hirjee and Co. on the 30th September before the adjudication order was made. If necessary there must be a reference to the commissioner to ascertain the amount. The cotton must be taken as having been sold at Rs. 267 per candy.

The 1st defendant must pay half the costs of the plaintiff except the costs incurred in bringing in the 2nd and 3rd defendants as parties. The 1st defendants were to blame for declining to recognise the possibility of plaintiff being principal and being entitled to an account.

I do not think that the plaintiff ever had any cause of action against the 2nd defendant. It has been contended that owing to the wording of the Delivery Receipt given by them to Damjee Hirjee and Co., it was open to any one in possession of that receipt to demand payment of the price of this cotton, and sue for it on a refusal to pay. In other words that the Delivery Receipt was an order to pay bearer. In any event as such it would require a one anna stamp and not being stamped would be inadmissible in evidence as such but I do not think that the receipt can be read as a general order to pay bearer. The words must be read having regard to the purpose for which the receipt was given and it was clearly intended that payment should be made to anyone who came duly authorised by Damjee Hirjee and Co. and that the 2nd defendant would be entitled to refuse payment unless they were satisfied that such authority had been given.

It has been stated that this is the ordinary form of Delivery Receipt and it would not probably occur to those who deal in cotton that it could be possible to construe in the way that Mr. Kanga has intended it to be construed. It might be advisable in the light of this case to alter the form of the receipt so as to exclude the possibility of such a contention in future. I think the plaintiff must pay the costs of the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Campbell appeared for the first defendant's firm.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Jardine appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Lang, Official Assignee, and assignee of Damjee Hirjee and Co. was not represented.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALSATIAN'S APPEAL.

FRANCOIS ARNOLD K RINAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case the accused who was a master-printer at the Standard Mills, was charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. G. R. Khairaj, under Secs. 304 (A) and 279, I. P. C., The accused drove his motor-car at Fergusson Road at about 1 p.m. on the 9th August, 1914, when the traffic was more or less heavy. He went on the foot-path and dashed his motor-car against the wall of a shop. He injured thirteen persons, fracturing the bones of two of them, and also causing the death of a little girl aged 6.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of both the charges but having regard to his social status, sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000: out of the fine if recovered Rs. 400 were to be paid to the parents of the deceased girl and the balance was to be distributed amongst the injured persons.

The Magistrate, in dealing with the case, observed that the statement of the accused was rather different from the statement made by his pleader when applying for bail. He said that the accused was overcome with joy at the succesful entry of the French in Alsace, and indulged a little too much in drinks and was sorry for having forgotten himself The accused in his statement before the Court said that he heard of the French victory in a refreshment room and had some whisky, but he did not say that he was worse for liquor. He wanted the Court to believe that he was sober and able to drive the car. Further the Magistrate added: "I am sorry to have to characterize this defence as false. I can sympathise with the accused for being overcome with joy at the presence of the French in Alsace after the sorrowful separation of 43 years, but in joy or grief it behoves a gentleman at least so to conduct himself as not to endanger the lives of his fellow-men. Mr. Kirke-Smith who conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, pressed for a sentence of imprisonment. It is with much reluctance that I pass the sentence of imprisonment, but having regard to the case of *Emperor v. Tukaram* and Mr. Smith's contention I think I would be failing in my duty if I impose a mere fine."

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, directed that the hearing be expedited, and fixed next Thursday for the hearing of the appeal.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. Kelkar appeared for the accused-appellant.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BRUTAL MURDERS BY A PATHAN.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v. MAHOMED KHAN NADIRSHA K KHAN.

The accused a Pathan, aged 25, was committed to the Sessions on two charges of murder on the 31st of July, 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Barrow, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Dadabhai Kolah for the defence.

Mr. Jardine in opening his case for the prosecution, stated the following facts He said that the accused committed the murder of two persons named Banikhan and Chubankhan by stabbing them with a knife on the 1st of July 1914, at Null Bazar near the junction of Doctor Street and Gurjar Street. He caused the death of those two persons in one assault. The accused and the two deceased came from the native state of Rampur, and their profession was working in embroidery. The motive for these murders appeared to be some sort of jealousy about a young Pathan boy named Pyara, aged 17 or 18 years. This boy had come to Bombay to learn embroidery work, and was living with the accused. Subsequently the accused left Bombay for a short time. During his absence Pyara lived with Banikhan the deceased. When the accused returned to Bombay, he found Pyara living with Banikhan. Even though asked to stay with the accused Pyara refused to do so. The motive, as far as could be seen was some sort of jealousy between the accused and Banikhan about the boy Pyara. The two deceased and Pyara were living in one room. On the 30th of June in the afternoon the two deceased. Pyara and a fourth man Chubankhan went out for the afternoon and partook of some refreshments, at an Irani's shop. From there they went to Chubankhan's place and left it to go home at 2 a.m. in the morning. Apparently the accused was interested in the movements of Pyara and he found out next day that all of them had remained out till 2 a.m., the previous night. On the 1st of July, at about 8 p.m., the two deceased were standing near the junction of Doctor Street, and Gurjar Street at Null Bazar; while standing there, they were attacked without any previous altercation having aken place, by the accused with a knife. After being attacked they fell down, and later on they were removed to the Hospital where t. died of the wounds inflicted by the accused. Many witnesses would come and give evidence as to their having seen the accused assaulting the two deceased. While the deceased were lying on the ground, the accused gave them further blows with his umbrella, showing that he was satisf that they were dead. A policeman came on the scene, but he was threatened by the accused with a knife. He brought another policeman, meanwhile the accused ran away being followed by many persons. Eventually the accused was caught and arrested near Pydhonie.

Major Murrison, the acting Police Surgeon, in his examination-in-chief by the Advocate-General deposed to his having examined the bodies of the deceased. He said that he found in all thirteen wounds on the body of Banikhan. Most of these wounds were penetrating wounds, and any one out of five of these wounds would have caused the death of the deceased. Death was due to hemorrhage, external and internal. Any one of those wounds could be inflicted by the knife just shown to him.

Chubakhan had eleven wounds in all on his person. They were also penetrating wounds and in his case also death was due to hemorrhage, external and internal.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against the accused.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said that it was a cruel, heartless and coldeed blok murder of which he was found guilty. His Lordship passed the extreme penalty of the law and sentenced the accused to be hanged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Amarsing Gumansing & anr. v. Pritheraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D & D Part Heard.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

461-10—Jam R & D Ramlal Himatlal Gopal v. Nagardas Nadirshaw W & D.
Long Causes.

121-14—Jam R & D Messrs. Chatalal Chaturbhuj a firm v. Cullianji Bhimji & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Laxhmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadutt Kanga & S.

246-14—Payne & Co B N Lang v. Nasarwanji M Marshal Matu J & M.

361-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Devidas Madavji Malvi H M & R.

Sect 172-7175-14—In person (a pauper) Bai Mathurabai widow v. Narhar Ganpat Patange & anr Payne & Co.

130-14—Bhai K & C. Haridas Liladhar & anr v. Damodar Dayalji & ors Madh K & Ch Bhai K & G.

167-14—Mancuir & N Mauji v Karimbhoy Gopalji Pragji & anr Ty D & Co Ard H D & Co.

180-14—Dikshit & P Sha Dalichand Gamanaji & Co a firm v. Hazarimal Okaji Malvi H M & R.

196-14—Crawford B & Co. Haji Mahomed Cassum Moorad & ors. v. The Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. Mulji & Tha.

202-14—Khand L & M Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajinkya v. Anandrao Vishwanath Jaiker-Jehangir M & S Mehta D & L.

238-14—Ard. H D & Co Sakinabai v. Varind Ali.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Dismissal.

822-14—Motichand & D Karimbai Widow v. D M Mascaranhas & anr. Surajmal & Co.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne and Co Part heard.

21-14—Smetham B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Guiam Moniddin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and V. Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors. Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

686-13—Matubhai J & M Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff and anr. v. Narayen Kashinath & ors Smetham B & Co. Raghavaya N & Co.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors. Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

THE LATE MR. STEWART.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Mr. John Alexander Stewart, late acting manager of the Bank of India, whose death under tragic circumstances we announced yesterday.

Mr. Alexander George Gray, acting manager of the Bank, identified the body of the deceased, who, he said, was about thirty-five years old. Witness deposed to the disappearance of the deceased on Monday evening last, and the finding of the body at the Mahaluxmi fort.

In answer to the Coroner the witness said that so far as he could judge, the only trouble the deceased had was excitement due to war. The deceased had volunteered for active service. His affairs at the Bank were in perfect order. The deceased was a married man, and as far as the witness knew he had no domestic or other troubles. As far as he knew, the deceased had no enemies and there was no reason to suspect foul play. Witness believed that the deceased committed suicide while excited. Witness was informed by one Salebhai Lukmanji on Tuesday that the deceased had been to his shop on Monday to purchase a revolver, that he selected a revolver but he did not take it as he had no permit.

Jivan Akhoo, deceased's butler, deposed to that when the deceased left the bungalow on Monday night he was moody. He said that the deceased had not taken his meals properly that night.

Krishna Dawlatia, a municipal road repairer, spoke to having discovered the body of the deceased in the water below high water mark on the rocks near Hornby Villard.

Salebhai Lukmanji, a dealer in arms and ammunition, said the deceased had been to his shop to purchase a revolver on Monday. As the deceased had no permit, witness refused to part with the firearm in spite of the deceased's request to do so. The deceased had also asked for fifty cartridges.

Major Murrison, acting police Surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination, said the cause of death was drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

HOW TO HELP THE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

DEAR SIR,—We are having your paper sent up to us daily by friends in Bombay, so I thought that perhaps a few words for you to use in your valuable paper by way of encouragement to others of what we can do in a small way if we try. Last Sunday, August 30, I gave our people (Indian Christians) a talk on Russian, German and English methods of colonization, etc. I also gave them a brief history of the war, its origin, etc., then laid before them the needs of the wounded and suffering soldiers. I said that I hoped that every member of our Christian community in Akola, no matter how small, even babies in arms, should give at least one article for the needy soldiers. Our people have responded nobly and they have given already and more will follow 87 towels, 50 sheets, 77 pillowcases, 6 napkins, 169 handkerchiefs, 222 yards of cloth to be used for bandages. We have washed all the cloth, although it is all *new*, and have hemmed and knitted the towels, sheets, pillowcases, etc., and are now busy cutting and rolling the cloth into the regulation size bandages. Our women are doing all the sewing, etc., and are doing it in a very happy spirit. We are only a small company of Christians belonging to the Christian and Missionary Alliance of New York, U. S. America. What we have done I am sure can be done by the great and by the small Churches all over this country that enjoy British rule. Some of our people have also given to other funds, but that has not hindered them from giving to this fund. Most of our people went and brought the cloth themselves. We have a small orphanage here and our boys are eating dry bread for a number of meals so that they could have a share in the work. We are passing our offering over to the Deputy Commissioner who will forward it on to Bombay. We are also enclosing quite a number of useful books in the box. I feel sure if you publish that, that others will follow suit.—Yours, etc.

WILLIAM MOYSEE,
Pastor, Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Akola, Berar, Sept. 7.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, September 16th

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	4,600
Imports	5,567
Spot Prices unchanged.	

London, Sept. 15th.

Paid into the Bank of England ..	£266,000
Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16
Tone—American selling	
Interest day to day to loans	1⅞
Wheat Choice White Karachi	46
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom ..	1,825,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
146 bars silver	3,00,00	Hongkong	Hongkong
2 boxes sovs	1,50,000	Aden	National

BULLION.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 15th September 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway .....*	6	7,097
B.B. & C. I. Railway.....	35	41,194

* Boxes and bars.

COTTON.

The Banks and most of the markets are closed to-day, it being a Public Holiday.

The local market is partially open and business has been done in ready cotton. For forward delivery the rates quoted this morning were Rs. 218 for good Broach and Rs. 148 for fully good Bengal. Prices are irregular.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday.

Cotton	51 Bales
Wheat	8,226 Cwts.
Linseed	232 "
Rape, Rai etc.	12 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed.....	Nil. "
Groundnuts.....	139 "
Castorseed	204 "
Rice	1,733 "
Myrabolams	Nil, "
Cottonseed	299 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	2,453 "
Jowar.....	224 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	265 "

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

HEATED DEBATE OVER THE NAME OF "KAISER STREET."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

There was a heated debate at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last evening when it was moved that the name of Kaiser Street be changed into Belgium Street. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law, objected as it was a silly thing. He said he objected to the presenting of a casket by the Corporation to the Crown Prince of Germany when he came to Calcutta but he was outvoted. Mr. Braunfeld, another Barrister, in objecting to the motion asked the Commissioners not to show petty spite. Eventually the matter was postponed.

The next resolution was to the effect that during the pendency of the war all fines collected in the Municipal Magistrate's Court be paid into the Imperial War Relief Fund, but efore it was moved, the Chairman ruled it out of order as under the law they had no such authority to transfer the money.

MR. GOKHALE'S ADVENTURES.

It will be a relief to Indian readers to know more than the cabled news of the safe arrival in London of H. H. the Gaekwar Mr. Gokhale and several Indian ladies, all of whom were at Vichy, says the London correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Special arrangements were made by the Foreign Office with the French authorities for he return of the Indian party, but it was not without adventure that they reached England. They left Vichy in two motors; in the first were Mrs. Bhadurji, Miss Petit, and Mrs. Doctor; in the second H. H. the Gaekwar and Mr. Gokhale. The first motor with the ladies arrived in time to catch the special train put at their service; the second did not. Then, in Paris, the Gaekwar and Mr. Gokhale got into the wrong train and consequently spent much longer on the journey and instead of arriving, as was expected, last Saturday afternoon, they did not reach London till Sunday. However, none of the party seem to have been seriously inconvenienced nor to have suffered badly physically, but naturally, the precarious state of Mr. Gokhale's health does not allow of risks and anxiety that might be prevented. Their experiences on this eventful journey will not easily be forgotten but the thankfulness for having reached England again safely will do much to counteract the strain and endurance which were inevitable. For the present Mr. Gokhale will make a brief stay in town but as soon as possible he will take up his abode in a quieter spot easily accessible from London so that he may be able to continue his work on the report of the Civil Service Commission.

Captain Watson Smythe, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces, has been appointed Honorary Secretary to the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Branch of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, September 19.

Poona Races.

TUESDAY, September 22.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr. J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Second Stage	6
Financial Strategy	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Specie Bank	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay...	11
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Fighting at Mons	9
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Grant Medical College	3
SPORTING NEWS	5
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. STANLEY REED, A.-D.-C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th September, 1914.

1. Orderly N.C. Officer for the week ending 19th instant.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be drill at the Cathedral Boys' School to-morrow, Friday, the 18th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 17.

210. Duty.—The following are detailed for duty at Mahaluxmi on Saturday next 19th instant:—
Sergt. Sherren, Bombr Hallahan.
Sergt. Stubbs, Gunner Burnett.
Corpl. Binks, Gunner Irvine.
Corpl. Smith, Gunner Peel.
Bombr. Navin, Gunner Robinson.
Bombr. Dyson, Gunner Stakes.
Bombr. Sargent, Gunner Mallett.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 18.

790. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 19th.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 P M. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not already drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
1. "C" Company N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Friday, Saturday, 7-30 a.m. (Mufti.)
"C" Company Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will drill with the recruits on the above mentioned days.
791. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be closed for Musketry until further orders.
792. Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 22nd August 1914 is republished for information:—
An Ordinance to render members of the Indian Volunteer Force on actual military service subject to military law, as Officers or soldiers.

Ordinance, No. IV of 1914.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary that the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of Volunteer Corps, called out for actual military service, shall be subject to military law in all respects as Officers or soldiers, as the case may be.
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.
1. (i) This ordinance may be called the Indian Volunteers Ordinance 1914.
(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas, and applies also to British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
2. The members of any Corps or portion of a Corps of Volunteers called out for actual military service under section 27 of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, (hereinaf... referred to as the said act) shall, whether enrolled before or after the promulgation of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said act, be subject in all respects to military law, the Officers as Officers, and the Non-commissioned Officers and men as Soldiers, and the Army Act shall apply to them accordingly.
3. Any Non-commissioned officer or man of any Corps of Volunteers who has been enrolled before the promulgation of this ordinance shall, whether on actual military service or not, and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 13 of the said act, be entitled to quit such corps within one month from the date of promulgation of this ordinance; and seven days previous notice in writing shall not be required in the case of Non-commissioned Officers and men quitting a corps in accordance with this Section." With reference to the above, the following copy of a telegram No. 13609 2 (A. G. 7) dated 29th August 1914 from the Adjutant-General in India to the General Officer Commanding 6th Poona Division is republished. "Some misapprehension seems to exist about scope of Ordinance 4. of 1914 rendering Volunteer subject to Army Act when called out. This Ordinance in no wise affects the present conditions as to areas within which they are liable to serve."

(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

The past students of the Karwar High School are informed that the Annual Gathering of the School will be held on the 12th and 13th of October 1914.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass given by the Catholic staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will be celebrated on Sunday next at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Mary's Bandra.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There was, however, one attack of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday was 66, as compared with the 77 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 98 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 2,030, nine out of which were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed one of these plague-rats, B Ward four C Ward one, and E Ward three.

A LIFELIKE WAXWORK.

A very interesting exhibition is on view at Rambag near Cowasji Patel's Tank. The artist is Mr. Gokhale, of Bassein, who every year exhibits some specimen of his skill in wax work. This year it has taken the form of Yashoda milking a cow. The representation of Yashoda, Krishna, the cow and the milk-maid, are lifelike, and by an arrangement of certain clock-work mechanism inside the bodies the spectator is almost made to believe that he is actually seeing a representation of animate beings, indulging in their ordinary movements. As an encouragement to indigenous Indian art, a visit to the show will repay trouble and expense.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—London, Sept. 15.—The weather in France is much less favourable than it was during the German advance. Torrential rain impedes the passage of the armies and has rendered many roads very trying to horsed transport.

It appears that the beginning of the Allies' victory was the seizure by General French of the opportunity presented by General Von Kluck's crossing his front. General Allenby's Cavalry Brigade reported that the whole army was moving eastward. General French kept his aeroplanes aground and made no sign until the head of the enemy's column passed his right. Then he threw General Allenby's cavalry on the German flank guard. A few hours later the infantry were able to attack the main body. Within an hour General von Kluck was moving northward.

One lesson of this war is the extent to which motor transport can defeat reconnaissance. The Germans can engage their first line while reserves, forty miles in the rear, bring an Army Corps upon motor lorries in the course of a single day. It was by the use of these lorries that three unsuspected Army Corps were brought to attack the British at Mons.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

The second flooding of the Gyaing and Attaran rivers has destroyed 25,000 acres of transplanting area in Amherst, Burma.

LAHORE MUSLIMS' LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Lahore was held last evening to affirm their faith in the righteousness of the British cause and to express their satisfaction at the declaration of neutrality made by Turkey and Afghanistan in the present European crisis.

The meeting was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It was a thoroughly representative one attended by all leading members of the community.

The proceedings commenced with the election of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, C.I.E., to the chair and the appointment of Khan Bashir Ali Khan, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Punjab, and Malik Barkat Ali, M.A., Editor of the "Observer," Lahore, as secretaries of the meeting. The President then made an interesting speech after which a number of resolutions were put and adopted.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SUCCESS OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, in May 1914, have been received.

Twenty students of the Institution entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination of whom 17 or 85 per cent. were successful, viz., 6 in Grade 1,7 in Grade II, 2 in Final Section A, and 2 in Final Section B. Eleven students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Weaving Examination of whom 8 or 73 per cent. were successful, viz., 4 in Grade I Plain Weaving, 2 in Grade Plain and Fancy Weaving, 2 in Grade II Plain and Fancy Weaving. Eight students of the Institute entered for the Mechanical Engineering Examinaion of whom 4 or 50 per cent. were successful, viz., 1 in Grade I, and 3 in Grade II. Forty-two students of the Institute entered for the Electrical Engineering Examination of whom 29 or69 per cent. were successful; viz., 8 in GradeI, 9 in Grade II (Alternate Current) and 11 in Grade II (Continuous Current), and 1 in Final Grade. Seven students of the Institute entered for the Moor Car Engineering Examination of whom 4 or 57 per cent. were successful in Grade I.

	App'd.	P'ed.	
Telegraphy	24	11	i.e. 46 p. c.
Telephony	10	7	„ 76 „
Electric Wiremen's Work	5	2	„ 40 „

These results compare very favourably obtained in England, the papers and conditions of Examination being the same in both cases.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the examination held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla:—

COTTON SPINNING.

Donaghue, W. O., Grade I, 1; Merchant, G. A., Grade I, 2; Bharucha, Homi, Grade I, 2; Gokhale, A. K., Grade I, 1; Mehta, F. G., Grade I, 2; Narayanacharya, M. A., Grade I, 1; Gurjar, S. V., Grade II, 2; Kulkarni, D. N., Grade I, 2; Fozdar, G. K., Final Sec. A, 1; Bhiwankar, Z. R., Final Sec. A, 1; Joshi, K. S., Final Sec. A, 2.

TELEGRAPHY.

Daru, D. L., Grade I, 1; Thakur, S. K., Grade I, 2; Hollings, Gordon, Grade I, 1; Doctor, H. A., Grade I, 2; Damania, B. M., Grade I, 2; Basnyat, I. B., Grade I, 2; Pradhan, S. R., Grade I, 2; Jakati, P. V., Grade I, 2; Setti, K. S., Grade I, 1; Kumthekar, R. L., Grade I, 1; Master, J. J., Grade I, 2; Mantri, P. A., Grade I, 2; Harbansilal, Grade I, 1.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Manning, P. L. H., Grade I. p.; Pitre, M. S., Grade I. p.; Rabadina, J. N. Grade I. p.; Rajput, D. D., Grade I. p.; Bhagwat, P. L., Grade I. p.; Sethna, R. P., Grade I. p.; Cama, A. F., Grade I, p.; Lobo Alfred, Grade I, p.; D'Sylva, A., Grade I, p.; Natesan, A., Grade I., p.; Chitale, S. D., Grade I, p.; Ala-uddin, R., Grade I, p.; Talegaonker, B. M., Grade I, p.; Basnyat, M. B., Grade I, p.; Majmudar, J. J., Grade I, p.; Mehta, M. G., Grade I, p.; Sant, N. M., Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Asavaid, E. H.; Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Ramnathpur Subba Rau, Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Madhava Rao, M. R., Continuous Current, Grade II, p; Pillay, J. M. N., Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Basavappa, Continuous Current, Grade II, p; Nair, K. V., Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Wartak, D. V., Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Siraj Din, M., Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Din Mahammad, Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Dadachanji, J. P.; Continuous Current, Grade II, p.; Parikh, J. M., Final 2.

MOTOR CAR ENGINEERING.

Langer, R., Grade I, p.; Phillip Thomas, Grade I, p.; Vaidya, M. P., Grade I, p.; Nallodey, B. V., Grade I, p.; Srinivasaiengar, H. R., Grade I, p.; Nadodwala, J. P., Final, 2.

ELECTRIC WIREMEN'S WORK.

Setty, K. S., Grade I, 1; Pillay, J. M. N., Final, 2.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Nanganathan, K., Grade I, p.

TELEPHONY.

Doctor, H., Grade I, 2; Basnyat, J. B., Grade I, 1; Jakati, P. V., Grade I, 1; Setty, K. S., Grade I, 2; Kumthekar, R. L., Grade 1, 2; Aras, V. B., Grade I, 2; Harbansi Lal, Grade I. 2.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ALTERNATE CURRENT.

Sant, N. M., Grade II, p; Rao Subha, Grade II, p; Rao, M. R. Madhava, Grade II, p; Basavappa, Grade II, p; Nair, K. V., Grade II, p; Wartak, D. V., Grade II, p; Din, M. Siraj, Grade II, p; Din Mohammad, Grade II, p; Dadachanji, J. P., Grade II, p.

TELEGRAPHY.

Rau, Subha, Final, 1.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Natesan, S., Grade II, 2; Gudur, Ranga Rao, Grade II, 2; Naidu, S. N., Grade II, 2.

COTTON SPINNING.

Nagarkatte, Devidas, Grade II, 1; Desai, D. G., Grade II, 1; Madan, R. E., Grade II, 2; Gokhale, A. K., Grade II, 1; Saliar, Phiroze, Grade II, 1; Narayanacharya, M. A., Grade II, 1; Gurjar, S. V., Grade II, 2; Guard, F. N., Grade II, 2; Vazifdar, B. D., Grade II, 2; Fozdar, G. K., Final, Section B., 1; Bhiwanker, Z. R., Final, Section B., 1.

PLAIN COTTON WEAVING.

Tiwari, S. L., Grade 1, 2; Gillespie, P. V., Grade I, 1; Ezekiel, D. S., Grade I, 1; Nanganathan, K., Grade I, 1.

PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON WEAVING.

Gonsalves, Alexander, Grade I, 1; Dalal, J. F., Grade I, 2.

MILLING (FLOUR MF.)

Motiwalla, D. R., Final, 1.

PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON WEAVING.

Somjee, H. N., Grade II, 2; Moodliar, A. Kesava Rao, Grade II, 1; Nathani, A. J., Grade II, 2.

BURMA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The seaborne trade figures of Burma for last month show a total of Rs. 438 lakhs as against Rs. 443 lakhs in August 1913. The rice exports were nearly doubled despite small steamers and uncertain sailings, the figures being 1,05,139 tons against 59,115 tons in August, 1913. During September a much heavier decline is anticipated owing to there being practically no imports from Europe.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. 180—A 3

POONA RACES.

ELEVENTH DAY.

REFRESHER INVINCIBLE.

After steaming out of Victoria Terminus, the effect of the torrential rain was very much in evidence. The train crawled along through a lake of water on the portions of the line between Musjid and Mazagon, the water in many places lapping over the platforms of the carriages. From Dadar to Mumbra the surrounding country was flooded, and the increased number of waterfalls on the ghauts bore ample testimony to the severity of the downfall. At Poona, though the rain was not continuous, the intermittent showers that fell served to render the conditions generally sufficiently sloppy and moist to be distinctly unpleasant, and to reduce the issues of the racing to more of a gamble than one cares about, owing to the course being on the heavy side to the prejudice of the top-weight contingent. Considering the amount of steady soaking rain which has fallen during the week, it was remarkable, however, that the racing "pitch" in such excellent order. A year or two ago, under similar conditions, it would have been quite unplayable.

The Deccan Plate, which opened the proceedings, attracted only three starters out of the original 9 entries. It was a lottery with no blanks, each of the competitors being awarded something for completing the course. In spite of the 23 lbs. he was asked to concede Beroll, Canberra, on his flat racing form, was made a warm favourite from Beroll. Silverbolt was more or less neglected in the betting. He carried 10 lbs., over weight and was only nibbled at by a few on the off chance of the other two coming down. He came down himself at the last fence, sending Captain Meynell a nasty over-head purler. He was, however, very pluckily remounted and completing the course a few minutes later, Captain Meynell secured the third prize for Mr. D'Arcy. The handicap between Canberra and Beroll was very nicely gauged, the latter only settling Canberra in the last furlong, when the big weight began to tell its tale.

On previous form the second division of the Khandala Plate looked a good thing for Malacca, provided there were no hitherto undisclosed possibilities on the part of some of the other previous performers. Sphere and Wonderful were two unknown quantities, and as the former was reported to have put in good work on the track, and is owned by a gentleman who does not believe in keeping anything that won't pay his corn bill, he came in for a fair amount of support for an untried griffin. The good thing materialised for a wonder, paying a respectable dividend of Rs. 26-8 as the result of Eldorado, Mohsel and Royalist finding backers in a small way. Mohsel ran a very creditable second and had undoubtedly improved on his three previous ventures.

The first division of the Khandala Plate was fairly open. The talent were divided amongst Excelsior, New Market, Good Success and Saood: the more speculative spirits plumped for Shanghai on the off-chance of him getting away level with the field: that steady old plugger Saood was by no means forsaken. But it was left to the more or less despised Nawabzada to once more assert himself by landing a nice little dividend of Rs. 109-8 for those who had not looked upon his two preceding victories in the light of a fluke. Mujeed, who rode him, has been denied the privilege of a whip by the stewards for using it with undue severity on a former occasion, and as he has seldom been seen to better advantage in the saddle as when winning on Nawabzada and Harry Johnson, the little hint he has received should prove useful to him in future.

In the Bedouin Plate everything seems to have been well supported except the right one. Regent, Terror, Solar Star, Sparrow Hawk and Tulwar were all fancied, and though Harry Johnson has been putting up some excellent performances lately, he was not a popular fancy. On this occasion Tulwar had three pounds the best of the weights since Harry Johnson beat him over six furlongs in the Arab Flying Plate last Saturday, and it was considered the extra two furlongs, would be all in favour of "Mr. G. K's" horse. Harry Johnson, however, won again comfortably. Tajilmulook's display was most deplorable. He is looking well and his backward running is unaccountable.

For the Aga Shamshudin Plate Keerit was served up as quite a warm favourite, and there was at the same time plenty of good money for Forfeit. They both ran like a pair of broken-down cab-horses and were never at any time in the hunt. Refresher just managed to get the verdict from Twa Brags by the shortest of heads and once more exemplified the splendid trim Robinson has got him into and the amount he must have had up his sleeve when handicapped for the Stand Plate and the Western India Stakes. Twa Brigs ran a splendid race and was unlucky to lose. It was a very close thing—so close that only the judge was competent to give a correct decision.

The Cursetji Dhunjishaw Plate was considered to be the best of good things for Galiard and when the betting closed he was about an even-money favourite. Bill with the blinkers, however, proved one too many for him, and simply smothered him when it came to racing down the straight. It was a bad upset, and from a punter's point of view, was rather an unsatisfactory conclusion to an unsatisfactory day.

THE DECCAN PLATE.
3-5 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.

Distance about—2 Miles over 8 Flights.

Mr. Leigh's BEROLL, 9-5, Hoyt 1
Zemindar of Nazergunj's CANBERRA, 11-10, T. Ferguson 2
Mr. D'Arcy's SILVERBOLT, cd. 10-1, Capt. Meynell 3

Silverbolt came down at the last jump, but was remounted and completed the course.

The Race:—Canberra led Beroll and Silverbolt. They were together past the stand. At the ten furlongs Beroll was leading by three lengths. At the six furlongs Beroll and Canberra were together—Silverbolt 10 lengths away. At the bend Beroll came away and won by 7 lengths.

Time:—4 mins.
Tote Paid:—Win, Rs. 23-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 2,450.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.
Division II.
3-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's MALACCA, 8-11, Brown 1
Genl. N. O. Khan's MOHSEL, 8-6, Bowley 2
Mr. Mirza Hossain's NAYEL PASHA, 8-5, Ebraim 3
Mr. R. A. Esmail's ELDORADO, 8-0, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Royalist 9-6, Ruiz; Sphere 9-0, Zammil; Wonderful 9-0, Native; Revivor 9-0, Southall; Rahee 8-10, Ferguson; Powerful 8-2, Hoyt; Sayel 7-7, Mujeed.

The Race:—Mohsel broke the line first followed by Malacca and Rahee. At the half-mile Sayel ran up second. Malacca and Mohsel turned into the straight together and after a good race Malacca wore Mohsel down and won by 1½ lengths—4—head.

Time:—1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 16-8. Rs. 28-8, Rs. 91.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 7,190. Place, Rs. 7,020.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.
Division 1.
4-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanji and Mahomed Zamal's NAWABZADA, 8-5, Mujeed ... 1
Mr. R. R. S's NEWMARKET, 9-0, Brown 2
Messrs. Dakeel and Sharabali's EXCELSIOR, 9-0, Reuiz 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BEETHOVEN, 8-6, Ferguson 4

Also Ran Hurbia, 8-6, Bowley; Good Success, 8-6, Hoyt; Makbul, 8-5, Fahad; Shanghai, 8-5, Southall; Aye Aye Sir, 7-13, Sampson; Triumph, 7-13, Zammil; Present, 7-10, Etul; Saood, 7-7, Purtoosing.

The Race:—Shanghai was left. Hurbia got the best of the start followed by Saood, Present, Nawabzada, New Market and Excelsior. At the three furlongs. Saood joined the leader with Nawabzada. Down the straight Nawabzada came away and won easily by 5 lengths—3—2.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 109-8. Places Rs. 26—Rs. 35—Rs. 19-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 8,410. Place Rs. 8,730.

THE PUNCHESTOWN PLATE.
4-25 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap Steeplechase for horses.

Distance—About 2¾ Miles.

Capt. Patrickson and the Hon. C. Fellowe's DAISY PRIAM, 11-4, T. Ferguson..... 1
Mr. F. Crawford's MARTHA II., 12-1, Scott. 2
Lt.-Col. G. Moore's REDSHOT, 9-0, Williams 3
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's IADDI, cd. 9-12, Mr. Peebles 4

Also Ran: Terra Firma, cd., 9-2, Randall.

The Race:—Terra Firma, Martha II., Daisy Priam, Iaddi, Redshot was the leader over the water-jump. Round the first bend Martha II. went to the front. At the mile Iaddi joined the leader, the pair being 10 to 12 lengths in front. Commencing the second round Iaddi was leading followed by Martha II. and Terra Firma and after the water-jump Redshot began to make up ground. At the nine furlongs Redshot passed Terra Firma. At the seven furlongs Daisy Priam ran up to Martha II. and Terra Firma refused the jump at the seven furlongs. At the six furlongs Martha II. was leading chased by Daisy Priam. Martha II. lost a lot of ground by jumping down the last fence and again bungled badly coming into the straight, letting Daisy Priam up on the inside and losing the race by ¾ length—dist—head. Time 6 min. 12 secs.
Totes Paid. Win Rs. 18-8. Places Rs. 14, and Rs. 26-8.
Total Investments. Win Rs. 3,290. Place Rs. 2,090

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.
4-55 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000; A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's REFRESHER, 8-12, Ruiz 1
H. H. The Maharaja... of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 7-9, Sampson 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 8-6, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Kelso's CHERRY WOOD, 8-12, Southall. 4

Also Ran: Keerit 8-6, Brown; Forfeit 7-8, Hoyt.

The Race:—Pretty Good Sort, Twa Brigs, Forfeit, Refresher, Keerit was the order for the first part of the race. At the half-mile Refresher improved to third. Twa Brigs led into the straight with Refresher and Pretty Good Sort close up. After a desperate race Refresher won by a head—1½—¾.

Time 1 min. 32 secs.
Totes Paid. Win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 29.
Total Investments. Win Rs. 9,450. Place Rs. 5,160.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.
5-25 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Distance—1 Mile.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-7, Mujeed 1
Mr. G. K.'s TULWAR, 6-9, Purtoosingh ... 2
Messrs. Kaki and Ebrahim's SOLAR STAR, 8-1, Zammil 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's SPARROW HAWK, 8-12, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Beyrut, 9-3, Hill; Tajilmulook 8-11, Hoyt; Regent 8-8, Brown; Terror 8-4, Cowley; Gowahajmer 8-3, Ferguson; Welcome 6-0, Kamad.

The Race:—Two or three were restive and delayed the start. Welcome led out followed by Harry Johnson, Tulwar, Beyrut, Terror, Tajilmulook, Gowahajmer, in the order named. At the three furlongs Welcome collapsed and turning into the straight Harry Johnson came through, chased by Tulwar, winning easily by 2½ lengths—3½—2½.

Time:—1 min. 57 1/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 136-8. Places, Rs. 39, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 17-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 10,320. Place, Rs. 9,630.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.
5-55 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance—1 Mile.

H. H. The Kour Sahib's MIL, 7-11, Southall 1
Mr. Pitt's YVETTE, 7-4, Purtoosingh 2
Capts. French and Molony's MISS DRAKE, 9-4, Ferguson 3
Genl. N. O. Khan's MOLLY S., 7-4, Japheth 4

Also Ran:—Little Speed 8-2, Brown.

The Race:—Mil led for a stride or two, but was passed by Molly S., the order being Molly S., Mil, Little Speed, Yvette, Miss Drake. Yvette improved down the straight but could make no impression on Mil, who won by 1½ lengths—2—1½.

Time:—1 min. 48 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 54-8. Places, Rs. 24-8, Rs. 30-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 9,100. Place, Rs. 5,340.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW. PLATE.
6-25 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Distance—1 Mile.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL, 8-4, Ferguson 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's GALIARD, 7-4, Hoyt 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's GAFAL, 7-4, Zammil ... 3
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB, 9-5, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Zaki Pasha 9-5, Brown; Fado 7-3, Purtoosingh; Ben Hur 6-0, Abbas.

The Race:—Fado led from Young Majub, Ben Hur, Zaki Pasha, Galliard and Gafal At the half-mile the order was Ben Hur, Fado, Young Majub, Master Bill, Galliard, Gafal. At the bend Master Bill and Galliard moved up and the former racing on won easily by 1½ lengths—¼—neck.

Time:—1 min. 59 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 66-8. Places, Rs. 32, Rs. 19-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 12,040. Place, Rs. 66-8.

THE PUBLIC AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I trespass on the generosity of your columns with a view to invite the attention of the public to some pungent and forceful remarks on the prejudice of the medical profession recently made by Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, as exemplified, among innumerable other instances, in their animosity towards Mr. Barker, the famous lay bonesetter. Says Mr. Wells:—

"It is not a case of an ignorant quack setting up against learned men; it is a case of a skilled and scientific operator being discredited by the organised ignorance of the profession, because he has not paid certain fees and undergone certain routines that would certainly not have increased his special efficiency.

"They are keeping people lame in the interests of the profession. If that is not 'ugly Syndicalism' then I do not know the meaning of words.

"The various, tiresome, expensive, tediously feeble medical 'qualifications' now recognised are no effective protection against either crooks or cranks or quacks.

"Half the qualified practitioners I have met have betrayed totally untrained minds, and were about as good at the diagnosis of anything outside the routine work of their practices as a district nurse would have been.

"Does Mr. Barker advertise? I don't know. I was recommended to him by a patient of his and that is why I am not lame to-day.

"And anyhow, what has advertisement got to do with the essential fact that here is healing—*and the medical profession is barring the way to it?*"—*Vaccination Inquirer*, August, 1914, p. 186.

Let the public note, mark, assimilate and inwardly digest this indictment of the medical profession by Mr. Wells.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—When public prayers for the success of British arms were being organised for the 6th instant, a friend remarked that people were putting God into a very awkward position, in as much as, both sides belonged to Him and both were praying for success. My reply to this was that a prayer from millions was bound to be granted if it proceeded from their hearts. It may be by God or by a mental wave, which is such a case would be irresistible.

The latest reports show that the Allies, for the first time, took up the offensive immediately after these prayers in India, and won all along the line in a battle, which both sides considered to be pregnant with decisive results. This, Mr. Editor, is a proof to an Indian mind, not only of the heartfelt co-operation of the Indian nation, but also of the public prayers being the greatest help that the devout people of India have rendered to the Empire in this crisis.—Yours, etc.

BELIEVER.

STACKS OF GERMAN DEAD.

RETREAT FROM MOSCOW RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London September 16:—A correspondent of the "Times" writing from Melun says:—

I have spoken with a soldier returned wounded from a pursuit that will go down with the terrible retreat from Moscow as one of the crowning catastrophies of the world. They fled, he declared, as animals flee when they are cornered and know it. Imagine a roadway littered with guns, with knapsacks, with cartridge belts, with maxims, with heavy canon even. Germany left her very life blood on those roads; and the dead? Those files of horses, those stacks of men? I have seen it again and again. Men shorn so close to one another that they remained standing after death.

At a recruiting meeting yesterday evening Lord Curzon spoke on national unity and said that in his enthusiasm he had even embraced a Labour member who embraced him.

His Highness the Aga Khan has subscribed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure:. Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

PRICE RE. 1.

Also four military sketch maps of the areas of the different campaigns, at

Eight annas the set.

Send your order NOW to the Manager

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street
Fort.

BRITAIN'S BEST
Small Car
10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850
SOLE GENTS
HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

MECHANICALLY CORRECT IN THE CHASSIS & ENGINE, ARTISTICALLY CORRECT IN THE FINISH AND BODYWORK
THE
FAMOUS FIAT CAR.
Arrange for a Trial Run.
SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow.
358C

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Works, Birmingham, England.
Until present Stock is exhausted we are selling Electroliers Fittings, Fans, Pumps, Motors, Mazda Lamps, etc., to our Customers without any increase on List Prices.
Tel. No. 431.
Telegrams: "OSLERCO" Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
TOWN.
Yearly .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .. Rs. 30
Half-yearly .. Rs. 16
[illegible] .. .. Rs.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,
(INDIA, LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.
KEROSINE BRANDS.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

"VIYELLA"
REGISTERED TRADE MARK,
FOR PRESENT WEAR.
ATTRACTIVE
DURABLE
COMFORTABLE
UNSHRINKABLE
150 NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED 150
PRICES:
SHIRTS. each Rs. 7-0, PYJAMAS, Per Suit Rs. 11-12
ASQUITH & LORD LTD
THE SHIRT & PYJAMA HOUSE, BOMBAY
POONA BRANCH--6, Arsenal Road.

Domestic Occurrence

ABDUL WAHED.—At his residence, 7, Elphinstone Road, Abdul Rehman Sullaiman Abdul Wahed, second son of Mr. Sullaiman Abdul Wahed, aged 20 years and eleven months.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 18, 1914.

THE SECOND STAGE.

The first stage of the war, so far as the land campaign on the western side is concerned, may be said to be over, with the defeat of the great strategic attempt of the Germans to reach Paris by an out-flanking movement which was to cut the Allies off from the French capital, envelop and overwhelm their armies, and leave them helpless and crushed while the enemy proceeded to the investment of Paris. That strategy, finely as it was conceived, and brilliantly as was carried out up to the final point of success, failed because it was met by the strategy of brains equally as, if not more skilful than, those of the German Headquarters Staff. It may be admitted that the Germans accomplished a substantial success when they broke through the French centre at Civet, and forced a premature retirement of the whole Allied front from a line on which it seems to have been the intention to offer a definite resistance. But after, that the game was never the Germans' and less than ever theirs at the moment when they thought they were about to bring it to a successful conclusion, and General Kluck, falling into the fatal error of supposing that he had finished with the British, yielded to the temptation to throw his weight against the French centre. On the one side there was the daring and rash strategy of commanders who risked everything and took everything for granted, and, on the other, the cautious strategy and tactics of a supreme commander who was not afraid, and had sufficient confidence in his men, continually to retreat until, as we said at the time, the psychological moment arrived and he could give battle on the ground of his own choosing with an army practically unimpaired. The result was as effective as it was sudden. The German advance became a hurried retreat and the German dream of an investment of Paris was definitely dispelled.

So far as can be gathered from the somewhat meagre news that has been received of the subsequent operations, the Germans have fared somewhat better after this dramatically sudden and damaging blow than might have been expected. It looked at one time as though their Right were in danger of being out-flanked and cut off. But the haste which compelled them to abandon material and stragglers in profusion was not without wisdom. It enabled them to get safely across the Aisne and gave them time apparently to pull themselves together to oppose the Allies' passage of that river. The river was forced, but the enemy are evidently now making a stand of a vigorous character, even delivering counter-attacks. These have been repulsed and the Germans have given way slightly, with heavy loss, before the British troops and the French arms corps on their right and left. From Paris it is stated that the Germans are strongly entrenched in some parts. Their line now extends from Noyon, 24 miles to the north-west of Soissons, across the hills of Laon and the plateau north of Rheims, through the hilly wooded district of Argonne to the north of Verdun. This is an undoubtedly strong position and its retention means so much to the enemy that they are not likely to be dislodged easily. It is the beginning of the second stage of the campaign,—the effort of the Allies to drive the enemy completely out of France, and of the Germans either to turn the tables again and press forward on a fresh advance to Paris or, at the least, an orderly retirement to their own frontier. At present everything is in favour of the French and their British allies. They have to deal with an enemy that has been forced to turn and fight after a heavy defeat and a precipitate retreat, and they know more clearly than before the extent of the forces with which they have to deal. The next 24 hours should decide the issue. Perhaps it has been already decided. In the meanwhile the Belgians are pursuing with continued success the business of harrying the army of occupation in their country. Let us hope it will not be long before an enforced retirement of the Germans from Belgium will give them the opportunity to perform these operations with even greater effect, and under more cheerful conditions.

From the eastern theatre of the war there is no fresh news, but whatever may happen there it is clear that eastern Prussia will require more and more attention from the German headquarters staff, and prevent any strong reinforcement of the armies in the west. Nothing more has been heard of the German Fleet that was supposed to be out in the Baltic, and it looks very much as if the 39 warships sighted from the Swedish coast were one of those phantoms that coast-dwelling people are so apt to conjure up in these exciting times; or it may have been a rumour deliberately put about in the wild hope of sending a substantial portion of the British Fleet into the Baltic on a wild goose chase We think it more probable that the German Dreadnoughts and Battle cruisers are still in the Kiel Canal and the waters of Wilhelmshaven, playing the "bottled-up" game that has made an effectual nonentity of the great German Navy for the time being. In the meanwhile we have British official confirmation of the exploit of Submarine E. 9 which has returned safely to give her own report of the sinking of the German cruiser Hela, of which we heard from German sources yesterday. There is some doubt as to the identity of this cruiser, but, as she is hardly likely to be the antiquated little vessel of 2,000 tons which was put into commission twenty years ago, she may be one of the new class of 5,000 ton light cruisers carrying ten 4.1 in. guns and steaming 26 knots. However that may be, it is satisfactory to note that the harrying of the Heligoland protecting fleet is being kept up, while, on the other hand, the enemy have deputed their offence to the floating mine which strikes at the non-combatant more often than the warship.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY.

What a leading American paper describes as "one of the cleverest pieces of financial diplomacy ever put through" has just been achieved by the Bank of England as an emergency measure in connection with the war. At the outbreak of the war America owed Great Britain between thirty and forty millions sterling on bills and accounts. The American bankers said they were perfectly willing to meet their obligations, but owing to the prohibitive shipping charges and insurance rates and the risk of capture they refused to ship gold which was the only money their British creditors would take. The New York banks, thus practically placed an embargo on gold and suspended payment of foreign obligations. The Bank of England met this attitude by a very simple expedient. It established a "gold depository" with the Treasurer-General of Canada at Ottawa, and thus removed the risk of shipping gold which the New York Bankers had pleaded. To use the expressive phraseology of the New York press the old Lady of Threadneedle Street "called" the American "bluff" saying in so many words to the American banks "You desire to pay the debts you owe us Here's your chance, now go ahead."

The American Bankers, it appears were greatly disturbed by the Bank's strategic move and a meeting of the Shipping Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was immediately called to discuss it. The disposition at first was to maintain the gold embargo and repudiate contracts, to conserve American gold resources, but it was pointed out that this would seriously impair American credit, injure future trade relations with Great Britain, and in all probability lead to the sale of American securities held in Europe for investment purposes. As Europe is supposed to have £600,000,000 invested in American stocks and bonds, their wholesale liquidation would be ruin to the United States. In view of these considerations the Committee decided not to try to prevent the shipment of gold to Canada to meet American obligations, but to ask the Federal Reserve Board to sanction an amendment to the National Banking Act reducing the gold reserve the banks are required to carry, so that this gold can be released for export. It was calculated that the Bank of England's masterly strategy would force twenty millions sterling from New York to Ottawa, and this gold held in Ottawa the Bank of England can count as part of its reserves and issue notes against. Another equally important result of the Bank's strategy will be to stimulate grain exports.

Notes of the Day

Roumania and the War.

A telegram yesterday stated that Roumania is making advances to Italy for common action against Austria. Should these "advances" proce successful, a factor of tremendous importance will thereby be introduced into the European situation. We have examined Italy's attitude towards the war on more than one occasion, and our readers are doubtless acquainted with the main features of the present policy. Roumania's position in this crisis has hitherto been that of a "dark horse." She has declared, and is credited with a resolve, to maintain strict neutrality but none the less she has been obliged to order a partial mobilisation. At the same time there are indications that, with the exception of the actual belligerents, no country can be watching the course of events with greater anxiety than Roumania. Recent events in the Balkans, on which we have commented on previous occasions, have brought about a *rapprochement* between Roumania and Russia, while the State has voluntarily emancipated itself from the position of a mere appendage to the Triple Alliance.

Roumania's Natural Sympathies.

While dynastic considerations may make it difficult for the Roumanian Government to adopt an attitude actively hostile to Germany, the fact that there is no love lost between it and Austria-Hungary, and that it is at the expense of the Dual Monarchy that the Roumanians look to realise their national aspirations, must cause the country at heart to side with the Triple Entente,. Economically Roumania is almost wholly dependent on the States ranged against the Germanic combination. At this season she looks to the free export of her harvest which, with the products of her oil-fields constitutes, the main source of her wealth. Half her exports of cereals find their way to Antwerp, the principal consumers being Belgium and Holland. According to the latest statistics the value of Roumanian exports to the countries opposed to Germany is more than four times that of the goods sent to Germany and Austria.

The Hospital Ship, "Madras."

The hospital ship which is to be provided by the Madras Presidency for the war is expected to arrive there in about three weeks. She will be fitted up in Madras Port, and all arrangements connected with the ship are well forward. Lieut.-Col. Giffard, I.M.S., who as already announced will be Surgeon-Superintendent will have the Hon. Dr. Nair as one of his assistants. We learn from a Madras correspondent that a full announcement will shortly be made as to the medical staff, European and Indian, all of whom have naturally been selected from the Madras Presidency.

A Phenomenal Rainfall.

In the matter of the monsoon perhaps more than anything else, it is dangerous to prophesy until you know, or until after the event. Yesterday we said there was no sign of abatement in the second edition of the monsoon which we in Bombay had been "enjoying" since Saturday, and lo! yesterday saw a break in the rain fairly established. There was practically no rain yesterday after breakfast time, and the change from the incessant downpour of the last four or five days was very welcome. Seldom is the end of the monsoon marked by such heavy rain as we have had this year. Since Saturday nearly twenty inches of rain have fallen, bringing the total for the year up to 79.90 which is 14.50 in excess of the normal at this date and over eight inches more than the average total fall for the year. It is to be hoped that the rain has stopped now for good, for any further fall would have an effect that would be little short of disastrous on the crops.

Davis Tennis Cup Contest.

The war has knocked all interest out of sport of all kinds. Normally September finds people discussing the end of the English County Cricket Championship and the prospects of the various teams in the new football season, but this year Reuter has not even troubled to cable out the result of the cricket championship and we imagine that few people have noticed the omission. Similarly the final of the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup contest has practically passed unnoticed in India. Where probably lawn tennis has more votaries than in any other country in the world. True the result was cabled and we know that Messrs. Brookes and Wilding in the final defeated the American pair and recovered the cup for Australia, but the bare fact is all we do know. Although Messrs. Brookes and Wilding won, one of their opponents Mr. McCloughlin, beat them both handsomely and in the two matches only lost one set to Mr. Wilding. Mr. McCloughlin therefore can lay claim to the championship although he is not actually the champion. It is an honour that he is pretty certain to annex before long however, for he is young, and is bound to improve a game which is even now very near to perfection

Alleged Official Scandal in East Africa.

The Joint Secretaries, East Africa Indian Congress, Mombassa, have sent us a batch of correspondence concerning the case of an Indian Christian telegraphist at Kisumu, employed under the Postmaster of that town. It appears from the correspondence that there was constant friction between Mr. J. A. Chrysostom, the telegraphist alluded to above, and Mr. A. Davis, the Postmaster. Whether the unsatisfactory official relations between the two men may be taken as a contributory cause of the subsequent proceedings, it is difficult to say, but the allegations made by Mr. Chrysostom are so amazing that they call for a searching investigation. Mr. Chrysostom declares that on the 22nd of August he was arrested in his office on a charge of insubordination, handcuffed, taken before the Officer Commanding the Troops at Kisumu, put in jail, kept in jail overnight and the following day stripped naked and given twenty-four lashes with canes before being released. Mr. Chrysostom maintains that he is prepared fully to prove the accuracy of the allegations. Should he be able to do so, several questions will arise which it will be necessary for the Kisumu authorities to answer satisfactorily. These questions involve the grounds on which Mr. Chrysostom was handed over to the police, why he was not properly tried, and whether the sentence of twenty-four lashes was not wholly illegal. Mr. Chrysostom's memorial to the Governor asking for an enquiry is under consideration, but, in view of the fact that he is a native of this country and that he was sent to the protectorate by the Government of India, the case seems to be one that should be taken up without delay by the Viceroy.

Compulsory Vaccination in Sind.

We publish in another column correspondence that has taken place between the Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League and the Secretary of State for India in reference to a letter addressed by a Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent to the former on the subject of compulsory vaccination in Sind. We have seldom read anything more characteristically jejune and impertinent than the reply vouchsafed to the Society's letter by Sir J. Holderness, the Under-Secretary of State. No attempt is made to answer this most important passage in the Society's letter:—

> In Great Britain every step taken in connection with vaccination is towards freeing the nation from its compulsory enforcement. In India on the other hand new districts are being forced into the Compulsory Vaccination Act and the scruples of the people are utterly disregarded.

The Under-Secretary fastens on a sort of general remark, about the Press Act, not made in particular application to the compulsory vaccination question, and rides off on that!

Breaking their own Rules.

Quite apart from the merits of vaccination, the efficacy of which is a matter of opinion in regard to which every man is entitled to please himself, the application of compulsion to any sort of prophylactic, much more so one that is the subject of controversy, is a practice that it is monstrous to employ in a country where the masses of the people are without representation. As a principle it has been definitely condemned and abandoned by the British Parliament, and its application in this country is thus the more indefensible; in addition to which it is a breach by Government itself of the first of the three broad principles, laid down by Government, on which sanitary work must proceed in India, viz: that

> 1. It must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life, their prejudices, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means: and it must secure their co operation.

How many prejudices and social customs are over-ridden by and what sort of co-operation is implied in compulsory vaccination?

The Indian Press Law.

A Parliamentary White Paper (No. 349) has been issued containing a return of statements showing the action taken by Local Governments and administrations under the Indian Press Act. Four statements are supplied in tabular form. The first gives the names of Printing Presses from which security has been demanded; the second gives the names of publishers of newspapers from whom security was demanded; the third gives particulars of the action taken by Local Governments and Administrations against printing presses under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Act; and the fourth details of action taken under section 9, 10 and 11. It may be remembered that the return was moved for by Mr. Morrell on July 9 and presented to the House on July 13, when it was ordered to be printed. Judging from the comprehensive lists given one cannot help regretting the wholesale "slaughter of innocents" they reveal. But that is another story."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

We learn that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has been appointed a Director of the Bank of Bombay, in the place of the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

GERMANS MAKE A STAND AT THE AISNE.

ALLIES FORCING THEM TO GIVE WAY.

HOW GERMANY BROUGHT ABOUT THE WAR.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FURTHER ELOQUENT TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

GERMAN CRUISER AT LARGE.

The Germans have been brought to battle north of the Aisne and are making a stand along a point which extends from Noyon, 24 miles N.-W. of Soissons, extending north of Rheims along the Argonne to the north of Verdun—a distance of over 100 miles.

They have made counter attacks but have had to give way slightly at various points and have suffered heavy loss.

A white paper has been published showing how Germany precipitated war when negotiations of a most peaceful character were proceeding between St. Petersburg and Vienna. A few days' paience on the part of Germany would have saved the calamity.

Eloquent tributes to India's loyalty were paid by the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Crewe and Lord Curzon when the resolution was passed accepting India's offer to pay for the Expeditionary Force.

A German cruiser, the Emden, is at large in the Bay of Bengal and has sunk five British merchantmen. The crews were treated with courtesy and put aboard another vessel for Calcutta. The total damage is estimated at £756,600.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMANS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

COMPELLED TO MAKE A STAND.

REINFORCED BY MAIN ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 5-40 p.m.

A Paris communique issued this afternoon says that the German rearguard, attacked by the Allies, was compelled to make a stand. The enemy was reinforced on Monday and Tuesday by the German main army, and assumed the defensive along the whole line.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1-5 p.m.

A Press Bureau statement says the general position along the Aisne continues favourable. The enemy has delivered several counter-attacks, especially against the First Corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French Army Corps on our right and left. The enemy's loss has been very heavy. We have taken two hundred prisoners.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

GERMANS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED IN SOME PARTS.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A communique says:—The Germans are strongly entrenched in some parts. The enemy's front extends from Noyon across the hills of Laon and the plateau north of Rheims, across Argonne to the north of Verdun.

In the pursuit after the battle of the Marne the Germans left numerous prisoners, but M. Millerand will only give figures when their accuracy has been established.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reinforcements are reaching Germans in France. Ten thousand passed through Aix-la-Chapelle on Tuesday morning.

The enemy is apparently staking everything on the battle that will secure the retreat to the frontier.

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1-55 p.m.

The Belgians have destroyed a railway bridge over the river at Alost, cutting the communications between Brussels and Antwerp.

5,000 GERMANS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Germans in Galicia made fruitless efforts to rally the Austrians. Five thousand Germans have been captured there.

GERMAN FIENDS.

HOSPITAL BURNT AT VILVORDE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Fiendish cruelty is charged against Germans at Vilvorde on September 6. It is stated that they burned hospital there and perpetrated atrocities.

BERLIN IMPATIENT FOR NEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

British news is filtering into Berlin and people there refuse any longer to believe that it is fabricated. They are daily becoming more angry at the lack of official information.

HELA SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 9-50 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Submarine 69 has returned safely after sinking the German cruiser Hela six miles south of Heligoland.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

HOW THE CONFLICT WAS PRECIPITATED.

WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 8-30 p.m.

A White Paper has been issued containing the despatch from Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador in Vienna, prior to the war, with reference to the rupture with Austria.

It shows that up to August 1st conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were proceeding in a most friendly manner and Austria even assented to mediation on the points of her ultimatum incompatible with Servia's independence. It was at this point that Germany intervened with her ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris, cutting short the prospects of peace. A few days' delay would probably have saved Europe the greatest calamity in history.

JAPANESE AT WORK.

KIAOCHAO RAILWAY STATION SEIZED

TOKIO, Sept. 16, 1-15 p.m.

It it officially announced that scouts captured the Kiaochao railway station on Sunday.

THE CHANNEL SAFE.

DAILY SERVICE FROM LONDON TO PARIS RESUMED.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1-55 p.m.

The daily service between England, Havre and Paris has been resumed.

WAR LEVIES IN BELGIUM.

TWENTY-NINE MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1-55 p.m.

The German war levies in Belgium amount to twenty-nine million sterling. It is unknown how much has been obtained.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PAY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In the House of Lords to-day Baron Middleton called attention to reports that officers of the Indian expeditionary force had been placed on English pay. The Marquis of Crewe promised to consider the question, though it was not a simple matter.

GERMAN PUBLIC AND BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is stated in Amsterdam that the German public receive British prisoners in respectful silence. Women evade guards and press tobacco, fruits and chocolate on the prisoners.

MR. CHURCHILL ON PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

At a recruiting meeting at Chatham, Mr. Churchill said that peace was impossible until Prussian militarism had been pulverised.

AMERICA AND TRADE OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

A communication has been received from the State Department, Washington, by the American Consul in Rangoon asking him to furnish with the list of products of Burma for which demand has ceased from the European market and for which a market could be found in the United States such as wolfram, rice, lac, millet, teak timber, hides, white wax and any other products of which supplies are available.

MADRAS HOSPITAL SHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The following I. M. S. officers will be appointed to the Hospital Ship Madras:—Lieutenant-Colonel G.. G. Giffard C.S.I., Major Symons, Major D. Ganpati Rai, Captain Bradfield and Captain Stott. The Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair who has volunteered his services, will also join the staff.

MEETING AT GONDAL.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Gondal was held last Sunday in the Girassia College, Gondal, to collect subscriptions in aid of the War Relief Fund. The spacious Hall of the College was overcrowded by the time appointed for the Meeting.

A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the War Relief Fund.

THE INDIAN FORCE

FINANCIAL PROPOSAL IN COMMONS.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE OF PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16. 4-30 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith moved that "His Majesty having directed a military force consisting of British and Indian troops charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched to Europe for service in the war in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government that may be employed in this expedition, which would have been charged upon the resources of India had such troops or vessels remained in that country or the seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to re-place the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The Asquith said:—The motion is one which will, I am certain, be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the war has evoked there is any which has more touched and rightly touched the feelings of this House and country, than the message from the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the Princes and peoples of that country have made to our appeal. (Cheers.)

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.

In consequence of section 55 of the Government of India Act of 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in case of actual invasion or some unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops which may be sent outside that country, and the assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such charge can be imposed upon the revenues of India.

The assistance of the Indian Army in Imperial exigences has been more than once, indeed several times, offered by India and accepted by ourselves, and I do not go into precedents because it is not necessary to do so, but in most of these cases the whole cost of the charge has been met, as I am sure we should willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

But when this matter came up two or three weeks ago before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy one of the unofficial members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire in the present emergency that she be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute to the cost of their maintenance (cheers) and the Viceroy, on behalf of Government of India, and, I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and of the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire accepted that offer.

HEARTFELT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The result is that though this patriotic initiative was not in any sense taken or inspired by Government but is proceeding from an unofficial member of the Government of India these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large the most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged (cheers)—these Indian troops will be sent so far as their ordinary charges are concerned at the expense of the Government and people of India. (Cheers.)

The motion I have to move, is purely formal in character in order to comply with the requirements of an Act of Parliament, but I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance of our great Dependency. (Cheers.)

INDIA'S GOODWILL.

Mr. Bonar Law said:—Nothing has moved the people of this country more deeply since the outbreak of war than the spontaneous outburst in India of loyalty to the Emperor and patriotism to the Empire. The British troops will be proud to welcome the Indian troops by their side. Generous assistance could not be demanded and could not be enforced by us. It was coming not from force but from goodwill.

The resolution was passed unanimously amid cheers.

IN THE LORDS.

LORD CREWE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Marquis of Crewe moved the same resolution in the House of Lords.

He referred to the pride which we all felt at the despatch of Indian forces. It was a magnificent tribute to our rule in India and also the evidence of how the heart of India beat in sympathy with us in this great struggle. She desired to play her part not only in sending troops but also in not making any saving because of the absence of those troops from India.

LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE.

Earl Curzon paid a warm tribute to the offer of troops and the desire of the Indian Government backed by the Indian people to bear these charges added to the splendid tribute of loyalty which had been offered to us in this crisis.

The motion was carried amid cheers.

WAR FUND FOOTBALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The charity football match between the English and Indian schools in aid of the War Relief Fund, was played yesterday on the Calcutta ground, the former winning by a goal to love.

The game was poor and the attendance was also meagre as the public were more or less dissatisfied with the teams selected.

ENGLISH MAILS REACH RANGOON SAFELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

The S. S. Kistna with the English mails has arrvied to-day safe from Calcutta.

Nothing was known of the Emden's activity by the passengers and the ship's officers and crew until the pilot brig was reached this morning.

During the voyage which was absolutely uneventful the Kistna met only one steamer, the S. S. Lunka.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

WAR GIFTS.

The St. John Ambulance Association, War Gifts Depot, have from the 25th August todate shipped in all 201 cases of RED.CROSS GIFTS comprising supplementary Hospital Comforts for 2,000 Beds.

Large quantities of garments, cigars, cigarettes, bidees, books, magazines, etc., have been received from all over India and from Bombay Residents as well as the Women's Branch, War & Relief Fund and the Depot begs to acknowledge the following monetary contributions:—

Henry D. Baker, Esq., Rs. 133; Ladies Committee of Igatpuri, per Dr. E. B. Ambler, Rs. 750; N. E. Marryat Esq. for Pipes and Tobacco, Rs. 102; Anonymous, Rs. 10; Mrs. Dawes, Rs. 10; E. A. Goll Esq., Rs. 200; G. I. P. Ry. BINA CENTRE St. John Ambulance, Rs. 30; and Ladies of Pali Hill, Rs. 130."

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The cholera epidemic in Madras continues.

It was on the 15th August last that the disease was declared to have become epidemic in the city and immediately strong measures to combat its spread were adopted by Dr. W. R. Macdonnel, the Health Officer, who personally supervised the arrangements made.

The latest reports go to show that the disease is practically scattered all over the city with the exception of Mylapore and Cassimode. The localities most affected seem to be the Broadway and Seven Wells divisions, but the returns are beginning to show a decided improvement.

KALYAN LADIES' MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Kalyan was held on Sunday last in the Municipal Girls' School, Kalyan, and was presided over by Mrs. Sanjana, to express loyalty to the British Throne and pray for the success of British Arms.

Subscriptions were collected on the spot in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and a committee was formed to collect further subscriptions.

MEETING AT DHROL.

A crowded meeting was held on Wednesday last at Dhrol under the Presidentship of H. H. the Thakor Saheb Shree Dolatsinghji in support of the Imperial Relief Fund.

H. H. the Thakor Saheb subscribed Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,200 were promised by the rest on the spot. Subscriptions are still being received.

GERMAN CRUISER OFF PURI.

FIVE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

ALL CREWS SAVED.

BRITISH CRUISERS IN PURSUIT.

(These telegrams were delayed in transmission, and received last night.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15. 7-40 p.m.

A Bengal press communique states that the steamers Indus, Lovat, Killin, Diplomat and Traddock were sunk in the Bay of Bengal between September 10th and and 14th by the German light cruises Emden. The crews were transferred to the Kabinga captured on the 12th, which will arrive at Calcutta to-morrow. The Emden is being pursued by British cruisers. The Emden is a small cruiser of 3,500 ton, speed 25 knots. The tonnage of the sunk vessels ranges from 3,400 to 7,600.

The Emden is a cruiser of 3,554 tons with a designed speed of 25 knots. She carries twelve 4.1 in. guns and 2 machine guns.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The following are details of the vessels attacked by the German cruiser Emden:—

The registration figures of the boats individually are:—

Traddock, 4,028 tons, owners Kyle Transport Co., built in 1910, at Dumbarton.

Indus, 3,413 tons, owners James Dourse Limited (London), built in 190[illegible] at Glasgow.

Lovat, 6,102, tons, owners J. Warrack and Co. (Leith), built at Glasgow in 19[illegible]

Killin, 3,544 tons, owners Connell Bros. (Glasgow), built at Glasgow.

Diplomat, 7,615 tons, owners Charente Steamship Company (managed by Harrisons, Liverpool) built in Glasgow in 1912.

Kabinga, 4,657 tons, owners Ellerman and Bucknall Limited, built at Newcastle in 1907.

The total tonnage sunk is 24,702.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Indus is the smallest and oldest of the boats while the Diplomat, the latest built, is the largest. This vessel was among the twenty-seven vessels in Calcutta which the Director of the Royal Marine last week notified as being not required for transport purposes.

LOSS OF £ 756,600.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Direct loss to British owners and underwriters as the result of the Emden sinking the vessels in the Bay of Bengal, is estimated at the lowest figure at £756,600, the value of hulls and cargo. This includes the value of the Killing cargo (coal) £6,600 and the Diplomat £350,000. Other vessels had no cargo. War risk rates are increased for local ports between Calcutta and Colombo or eastwards, being three per cent. West Coast ports eastwards are four per cent.

INADEQUATE POLICING OF THE BAY.

NO WARNING OF GERMAN DANGER.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, 11-20 a.m.

With reference to the sinking of merchantmen in the Bay, the Indus and the Lovat were Government transport steamers going empty to Bombay. The Killin was loaded with coal for Colombo. The Trabbock also laden with coal and apparently coming into Calcutta was due at Kidderpore docks to-day. The Diplomat was going to England with general cargo including about 40,000 chests of tea. Yet another vessel was interrupted by the Emden, namely, a Russian collier, from which the German cruiser recoaled. The Emden took no coal from the British merchant vessels sunk by her. The fate of the Russian vessel is unknown. The Kabinga is expected at Calcutta at one this afternoon.

Two other merchantmen, the Mashobra (B. I.) and the City of Rangoon (Ellerman) which were proceeding out to sea in the wake of the other vessels received timely warning by wireless messages and returned to Port Mashubra. She was scarcely an hour behind the last of the vessels which was trapped by the Emden.

It is stated by the "Statesman" that the Kabinga was already lying alongside the Emden when the other vessels hove in sight. When they had been stopped by the Emden, the crews were at once transferred to the Kalinga, after which the five vessels with their entire cargoes were sunk. The sinking of the five ships which took place opposite Puri is said to have been witnessed by the steamer Lorendo, an Italian boat which arrived in Calcutta last evening.

The local press condemns the inadequate policing of the Bay and the "Indian Daily News" complains that though the Messageries Maritimes Amazone which arrived at Colombo on September 11 was warned off Penang of German danger, yet this news was not cabled to Calcutta. The Amazone sheltered thirty-six hours at Penang and proceeded. It saw two warships, English and Russian, near Colombo.

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMAN CRUISER OFF PURI.

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

HOW THE VESSELS WERE SUNK.

POOR MARKSMANSHIP.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, 2-30 p.m.

The officers and crews of the sunk vessels arrived in Calcutta this afternoon. They speak highly of the courtesy of the German officers.

George Read, second officer of the Indus, state that the vessel was hailed by the Emden at 9 a.m. on the tenth, the crew being transferred at 1-15 p.m. The Emden was accompanied by the Hamburg-America liner Markomana as collier. Coming up the Bay it had intercepted all wireless messages announcing port departures, and therefore knew the position of all vessels in the Bay. At 3 in the afternoon the cruiser fired ten shots at the Indus, which sunk in eighty minutes. Thh marksmanship was poor.

B. I. BOAT ESCAPES.

During the night of the twelfth three vessels were sighted, but were not chased. On the thirteenth night the Emden chased a B. I. boat which escaped. In addition to the Markomannia the cruiser also coaled from a Greek vessel the Pontoparos which it met.

The Italian vessel Loredano on the way back to Calcutta warned several vessels which put back, thus escaping. During the captures the sea was rough, transhipment therefore being hazardous, but no lives were lost.

CRUISER OFF PURI.

On the following day at 3 p.m. the Lovat was sighted. The prisoners were transferred at 5 a.m. to the Markomannia. The vessel was then bombarded and sunk at 8-30. On the twelfth the Kabinga was captured at 11 p.m. An armed crew was placed abroad. Two hours later the Killin was captured, an armed crew being aboard, which was removed at 8 a.m. when the first shot was fired. An hour later the vessel was sunk.

At mid-day the Germans boarded the Diplomat, placing its crew on the Kabinga. An Italian steamer, the Loredano was then chased and taken over. It was later released, and reached Calcutta last night. A mine was placed under the port bow of the Diplomat at 4-30 p.m., and after five shots she went down bow first. Heavy rain came on during the night and the Emden apparently was losing its bearings, for at nine next morning the pagodas at Puri were sighted. The vessel then then shifted her course into deeper water.

At 5 p.m. all the captured crews on the Markomannia were transferred to the Kabinga. An hour later the Trabboca was captured and the crew transferred.

At 10 p.m. the vessel was blown up by a mine which was extremely powerful and sunk immediately.

The German guard then left the Kabinga ordering to proceed to Calcutta and accompanied it within 75 miles off Sandheads. When last seen the Emden and the Markomannia were motionless.

German officers believe Paris had capitulated and English Dreadnoughts in the North Sea destroyed. They treated the prisoners generously giving up cabins to them and providing them with food. There were very cordial farewells.

The Germans apparently have little hope of escape from the Bay.

ARRIVAL OF THE KABINGA.

AN OFFICER INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, 7-20 p.m.

The German liner Kabinga, Capt. Robinson, arrived in Calcutta to-day with the crews of the vessels sunk in the Bay by the Emden. The crews were landed a little lower down the river than the vessel's berthing place. The Kabinga was berthed at one o'clock or less than an hour after her scheduled time and it soon became apparent to the several hundreds of spectators that she had very few people aboard. Sightseers were kept at a distance by a strong posse of European and Indian police and those among them who were interested in the people who had been on board one or the other of the sunken vessels began to grow anxious when only the crew of the Kabinga itself was in evidence. This was allayed when it became known that the crews had been landed lower down the river.

SURPRISE OF THE CREW.

An interesting story was gathered by a pressman during conversation with an officer. The Kabinga, the officer said, never suspected danger when she left Calcutta on the 9th. As a consequence the lights were not extinguished at night. On the night of the 12th she was some thirty spars off the Sandbanks and at about 10-30 was hailed by the cruiser Emden. The Emden's presence in the Bay had not been suspected and the surprise of the Kabinga's crew was great. The Kabinga was ordered to lie-to and she was boarded by Germans. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of coal but the Germans did not touch this nor were the ample stores interfered with. The British were treated with consideration and the conversation between them and the Germans seems to have been genial. During the next two days the Killing and the Diplomat were stopped. Prior to the stopping of the Kabinga three other vessels had been intercepted and sunk, the crews having been transferred to the cruiser where the Kabinga men found them on the 12th. As each vessel was stopped the crews had the liveliest forebodings as to their fate. All, however, agree that the treatment given them by the Germans left no room for complaint. The officer described the sinking of the Killing and the Diplomat. The former was bombarded. The first attempt did not succeed and it was necessary to call on the German marksmen a second time. The Diplomat was mined and "fought grandly" for her life. She took some time in sinking and in the end went down bow first. The British crews were transferred to the Kabinga and the Emden escorted the boat to within seventy-eight miles of the mouth of the Hooghly and when the Kabinga left her she was engaged in relieving the Greek collier Pontoporus of her coal.

GERMANS' GENEROSITY.

All grades of the seamen spoke freely of their experiences and they were particularly anxious to give all credit to the Germans for their generosity. The first engineer of the Pontoporus who was first to be taken aboard the Emden, was asked by the Germans to inform each of his countrymen that all would be well treated if they maintained quiet behaviour.

A statement made by an Indus officer, and confirmed by other sailors, was that the Germans expressed regret that they also were not coming into Calcutta peacefully as they were certain of falling in with British men-of-war.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES UNSETTLED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

All day yesterday the marine war risk insurance rates were unsettled. About noon the Calcutta marine insurance agents on account of the prevalance of rumour discussed the advisability of materially increasing the war risk rates. Owing to lack of any basis on which to fix the definite increase it was later in the day decided to withdraw the existing rates without substituting any fresh list.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN SIND

THE INDIA OFFICE AND AN INDIAN PROTEST.

The "Vaccination Enquirer" publishes the following correspondence:—

National Anti-Vaccination League.
May 1st, 1914.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India,
India Office,
Whitehall, S. W.

My Lord,

I am directed by my Council to send you a copy of a letter they have received from a correspondent at Hyderabad, Sind. This letter relates to the introduction of a compulsory Vaccination Act. Your Lordship has already had details of the agitation caused by the determination of the Government to force compulsory vaccination on the people of that district and the final decision of the Government is at variance with the policy laid down many years ago by the Government of India. It is doubtless very difficult for convinced believers in the practice of vaccination to realise the depth and sincerity of the convictions of these who oppose the practice, but my Council would ask your Lordship to consider the position impartially. In Great Britain every step taken in connection with vaccination is towards freeing the nation from its compulsory enforcement. In India on the other hand new districts are being forced into the compulsory Vaccination Act and the scruples of the people are utterly disregarded. Our correspondent has suffered very much through his opposition to the introduction of compulsory vaccination and my Council hesitate to send you his name for fear lest their action should affect him more adversely.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
L. LOAT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for India,
Revenue Department,
India Office,
London, S. W.

INDIA OFFICE REPLY.

India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.
22nd May, 1914.

Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st May on the subject of compulsory vaccination at Hyderabad, Sind.

I am to state with reference to the letter, a copy of which, without the signature, is enclosed in your letter, that there is no ground for the writer's suggestion that the Indian Press Act, to which he refers, precludes the temperate discussion, by speech or writing, of the vaccination policy of the Government.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed), J. HOLDERNESS.

The Secretary,
National Anti-Vaccination League,
27th, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

So much remarks "The Vaccination Enquirer" on this, of course depends on what you call "temperate discussion." If it is too temperate the bureaucrat says: "Oh, these people are not seriously interested one way or the other." If on the other hand the protest is vehement and angry the bureaucrat says, as "The Jennerian" said recently: "Oho! Here is sedition. Go to, let us crush it."

The following is an extract from the letter of the Indian correspondent referred to:—

The Government have now (a week back) notified that the Act be applied to Hyderabad district. The whole procedure has been in conformity with Russian autocracy. The Commissioner, who is only a single individual, even refuses to grant that there have been any such big public meetings. He calls them only "so-called" ones.

This single illustration will clearly show you how impossible it is for anything to receive justice and consideration.

It is this blind and headstrong opposition to the public feeling in India that is responsible for so much discontent among the educated. We can now do nothing. My career has been well-nigh ruined. On every side is Government opposition, in journalism, in teachership, in pleadership, in every conceivable department. Government can interfere. This will show you how hard it is for an Indian to breathe freely. I personally being a Theosophist, having come in contact with great and good English men and women, do not feel any hatred or ill-feeling; but just imagine of those others who have not been so fortunate as to have come under this influence. It is my prayer that nothing harmful may result, but even a man that has a grain of commonsense about him knows that bad days are in store for all concerned in this kind of dealing with the people. . . . . The Press Act is killing every honest expression of views. Most papers only flatter the officials, as otherwise they cannot live. The whole thing is chiefly in the hands of some few traitors and flatterers among our own people, that nod "aye" or "nay" accordingly as these officials say.

I grant that in this question of vaccination there has been virtually no passive resistance, but that is so because anybody who would dare do this will be stamped as seditionist, and sedition here is smelt in everything. Still it is a disgrace for our people who thus prefer to live hypocritcy. I believe some at least will resist in Hyderabad, Sind; when my turn comes, I hope I shall not give way.

I can now neither write nor speak as that will bring me perilously under the Sedition Act. I am now convinced that it is only "passive resistance" that can do something, nothing else will.

AFRICAN TRAGEDY.

GENERAL DELAREY SHOT DEAD.

FATAL MISTAKE BY POLICE.

MOTOR CAR MISTAKEN FOR BRIGANDS' CAR.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1-5 p.m.

General Delarey, who intended accompanying the South African expeditionary force, has been accidently shot dead near Johannesburg.

General Delarey, accompanied by Brigadier-General Beyers, was motoring yesterday evening to General Delarey's farm. The police, watching for a gang of desperadoes in a similar car, challenged General Delarey's car, which disregarded the challenge. The police fired after the car, and the bullet entered General Delarey's heart.

This unfortunate occurrence has created a great sensation.

Only last week in the South African Senate, General Delarey, in a gallant and patriotic speech, said that his services were ever at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the country. If his land was attacked he would defend it with all his might.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged ..... Rs. 12,41,369 1 7

Third Instalment from Otto Rothfeld, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh, of which the *main items* are as follows. 22,000 0 0

Jalgaon City.—E. H. P. Jolly, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; Mansingh Dahi, Rs. 200; Lachmandas Multanmal Rs. 101; Kisandas Jitmal, Rs. 101; Rajmal Lakhichand, Rs. 101; Rao Saheb Rupchand Motiram, Rs. 51; Waman Motiram, Rs. 51; Bakhtawarmal Nanuram, Rs. 51; Jethmal Kisandas, Rs. 51. Jalgaon Taluka, Rs. 2,076-14-4; Amalner Taluka, Rs. 2,282-2-0; Erandol Taluka, Rs. 75; Pachora Taluka, Rs. 1,017-14-1; Bhikchand Daulatram, Rs. 51; Jankiram Motiram, Rs. 201; Kisandas Manekchand, Rs. 195; Rupsing Sabalsing, Rs. 100; Shankar Ukhardu Rs. 10; Bhadu Daji, Rs. 50; Madhu Daji, Rs. 50; Ratanji Lala, Rs. 51; Jamner Taluka, Rs. 5,948; Bhadgaon Peta, Rs. 835-14; Kisandas Ghansamdas, Rs. 51; Goverdhandas Kashidas, Rs. 65.

G. Monteath, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 500; the Proprietors, Railway Hotel, Rs. 150; Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks and their staff, Rs. 56; Maneckji B. Wacha, Esq., Rs. 25; "A Parsi Lady" from Colaba, Rs. 25; Total, Rs. 12,64,125-1-7.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt. (Bank of Bombay).

THANA BRANCH.

The Honorary Treasurer (Mr. M. A. Thakore) of the Thana Branch of the Imperial India Relief Fund has received up to 15th September 1914 the total amount of Rs. 10,641-14-0, including the amount of Rs. 1217-8-0 previously acknowledged, the subscribers including:—Mr. J. D. Diksht, District Judge, Rs. 200; Mr. Huribha Premanand Rs. 201; Abkari Farmers of Umbargaon 101; Messrs. K. B. Vasudeo, C. B. Devecha & Sons, C. V. Kaduskar, and Sukaram Keshav Bhagwat each Rs. 100.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honourary Secretary and Treasurer (Sind Branch. writes to say that the first instalment of Rs. 30,000-0-0 subscribed towards the above fund from 1st to 10th September 1914 in the Province of Sind, including Karachi City, was remitted to Sir James Begbie Kt: Honorary Treasurer, Bombay, on the 14th instant.

MADRAS ENGINEER'S OFFER OF BIPLANE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Mr. J. W. Madeley, special engineer to the Corporation of Madras, recently made an offer to the War Office through the Governor of Madras, of his Maurice Farman biplane with 70 H. P. Renault engine in complete running order with a full compliment of spars. His Excellency has received information that the War Office have been very pleased to accept Mr. Madeley's offer and Lord Pentland has been asked to convey to this gentleman the expression of Lord Kitchener's thanks and appreciation of his Majesty's Government.

The Madras War Fund is now making arrangements for packing Mr. Madeley's generous gift and despatching it to its destination.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended by the Military Secretary left Bombay for Kirkee last night. The Governor attended, by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, leaves Bombay by the 8 o'clock train, this morning arriving at Poona at 12-22.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

WARNING BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

Algeria.

3rd August.—Preparations were being made to close the main entrance to the harbour of Algiers, and the Agha entrance had already been closed. Foreign ships were advised that unless they left Algiers harbour immediately, they might be delayed indefinitely.

Austria-Hungary.

2nd August.—Navigation in Austrian and Hungarian territorial waters is dangerous on account of submarine mines. Vessels flying a foreign flag actually in an Austrian of Hungarian port will receive from the captain of the port the necessary instructions to facilitate navigation in safety. Foreign vessels outside territorial waters and bound for an Austrian or Hungarian port should make for Gravosa, Trieste, or Fiume, according to their position. They will then receive necessary instructions.

6th August.—The service of lights of the Austro-Hungarian coast will no longer be regular.

Belgium.

6th August.—It is intended to keep open the Scheldt so that merchant vessels may reach Antwerp. The position of buoys has, however, been changed and certain precautions will be necessary. Entry is allowed only by day and a Dutch pilot must accompany every ship wishing to enter.

Chile.

11th August.—Ships leaving Chilean ports are permitted to embark sufficient coal to enable them to reach the next coaling port on their homeward route.

Denmark.

3rd August.—With regard to the navigation of the Sound, Copenhagen, submarine mines are laid at the entrances of the Konge Deep, the Hollander, Deep, and the Drogden Channel. The passage is temporarily limited to the Flint Channel. A pilot is compulsory at Copenhagen.

10th August.—Merchant ships may pass through the mines in the Great Belt in the day time with the help of the pilot ship marked "Na."

Germany.

3rd August.—Mines have been placed the following places on the German coast: (1) round Heligoland; (2) Cuxhaven; (3) at the mouths of the Weser, Jahde, and Elbe, and at Borkum. Lightships on German North Sea coast have been brought into port.

Italy.

11th August.—The Italian Naval Authorities have notified that Spezia, Maddalena, Taranto and Venice are mined and that passage is allowed to shipping during daylight under pilotage restrictions.

Netherlands.

2nd August.—The northern estuaries of the Netherlands and Georee estuary are unsafe by reason of mines, and mie laying vessels are ready to close all other estuaries when they receive the order.

4th August.—The attention of parties interested has been drawn by the Dutch Ministry of Marine to the following regulations issued in 1912. The "examination service" mentioned was instituted on 1st August.

"During manoeuvres and exercises and also for other reasons it may be necessary to prohibit ships from entering Netherlands ports and estuaries or only to permit them to do so upon certain conditions.

"When ships are near the coast, and three red balls are exhibited by day or three red lanterns by night, the one above the other, in a conspicuous place near a channel leading to a port or estuary, or if rays of light ("lichtbundles") are displayed or signals given the meaning of which cannot be found in notices to mariners or in lists of lights, such ships should enter the estuary or port with special care, or better still, should cast anchor and await daylight as it is possible that there may be obstructions in the mouth of the harbour or in the estuary. It is then forbidden to enter or leave without a pilot and every ship may be subjected to search.

"As far as possible information will be given respecting this examination service by ships stationed at sea which will carry the said balls by day and the signal TYY. and display the above-mentioned lights by night. It is advisable for the directions given by such ships to be observed and for vessels not to pass them without having asked for information. If any ship receives a call from one of those vessels or if a signal shot be fired all the merchant vessels in sight must stop.

10th August.—The pilot service at Harlings Vlie is entirely stopped.

Norway.

6th August.—Mines have been laid in the neighbourhood of Wensberg (? Tonsberg). All ships wanting pilots should apply to the guard boat stationed at Veierland.

7th August.—Mines have been laid in Drobak Sound.

8th August.—Entrance to Topdals Fjord by night is now absolutely prohibited.

10th August.—All ships approaching fortifications at Christiania or the Drammen Fiords must stop at the call of the guard or they will be liable to be fired on.

12th August.—The Norwegian Admiral Commander-in-Chief announces that all outer and several approach lights of the defended ports—Christiania, Fjord Kristiansand, Bergen, and Trondhjem Fjord, and several on the coast of Skagerack have been extinguished from and including 8th August.

Russia.

6th August.—It would appear to be possible that mines may hafe broken loose and be drifting in the Gulf of Riga.

Sweden.

10th August.—Owing to mines placed in different parts of Swedish territorial waters ships must conform strictly to instructions given by Swedish local authorities, and not visit Swedish ports without using Swedish pilots.

12th August.—The Swedish Foreign Office state that all lights are now extinguished from south of Oland to Malmo, also on west coast from Kullen to Norwegian frontier. Lights in Flintrannan and on the Sound will shortly be extinguished.

Turkey.

6th August.—A notice has been issued by the Prefect of the Port of Constantinople stating that lights in the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles have been extinguished and the buoys removed as mines were about to be laid. It is understood that the local authorities have made arrangements for piloting vessels throughout the mines in the Straits.

A number of mines have been laid between Kephes and Constantinople.

UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

GERMAN APPEAL FOR "FAIR PLAY."

SCATHING REPLY BY AMERICAN PRESS.

The German Government, through its official and unofficial agents, is swamping the the American Press in the attempt to persuade the American public that Germany is the victim and Great Britain the aggressor in the present war, writes the Morning Post corresponde t at Washington. Herr Haniel von Haimhausen, the German Charge d'Affaires, has issued a statement declaring that England's participation in the war was not caused by Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, but because Germany refused to accept conditions which Sir Edward Grey is alleged to have sought to impose not to commit any act of hostility against France in the North Sea, not to use Belgium for the passage of German troops, and not to make a naval attack on Russia from the Baltic. In short, Herr von Haimhausen maintains, Sir Edward Grey tried to impose conditions which would have secured to Great Britain all the advantages to be obtained from a successful naval war without running any risks and would have bottled up the whole of the German Navy.

Commenting on this official statement the New York "Times" shows that it is totally at variance with the declarations made both by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and by Sir Edward Grey, both of which agree that the conditions were not made by Great Britain but were offered by Germany, while in the statement of neither is to be found Herr von Haimhausen's specifications that the German Navy was not to be allowed to attack Russia from the Baltic. The "Times" asks on what authority Herr von Haimhausen made his statement and put forth a new version of the negotiations.

The New York Staats Zeitung furiously assails the American Press for joining in an intrigue to pull Germany down from her pedestal, and points to the present "lying campaign" as "a subsequent chapter of the previous efforts." Mr. Taft's Arbitration Treaties and the proposed Anglo-American peace celebration, to which the Staats Zeitung and most of its readers are opposed, "were parts of a system that was designed to draw the United States into the situation in some manner." The newspaper ends with what is now recognised as a stereotyped German formula in asking for fair play and abusing the American Press for colouring its news in favour of the allies and to the detriment of Germany.

The New York World, Herald, Times, Evening Post, and other papers tell the Staats Zeitung and their readers generally that they print news as they receive it, and that it is not their fault if the news is unwelcome to certain of their readers. The Herald says that this question of fair play is influencing American sentiment and that the spectacle of mighty Germany riding roughshod over little Belgium does not comport with the American idea of fairness or justice.

ENGLISH MARKETS WANTED FOR COTTON CROP.

As for some reason the sympathies of England were with the South during the American Civil War, so to-day the sympathies of the South are with England and her allies. In 1861 England needed the raw cotton of the Southern States of America; to-day those same States need England as a market for their cotton. The South hopes that England will clear the seas of the German Navy and auxiliary cruisers, so that the great merchant navy of Great Britain can continue unmolested to carry the Southern staple to the Manchester cotton mills and across the Channel for the use of French and Belgian spinners, who must have Southern cotton to supply the needs of their people.

It is on the cotton crop that the South depends for its prosperity, and its planters, bankers, and public men are trying to devise means to tide over the emergency, for unless the crop can be realised the people of the South will be in almost as desperate a condition as they were during their own war half a century ago. Various schemes have been proposed and are under consideration, but none of them is regarded as satisfactory. It is to England that the South looks for relief, and it is the hope and belief of the South that it will not be long before the sea is cleared of hostile vessels.

SUCCESS OF ALLIES LONGED FOR.

It is this dependence upon England that makes Americans long for the success of the allies. It is appreciated here that a German naval victory, which no one believes to be possible, would not break the embargo, as the Germans could not assure the safety of the cargoes, and the great English market on which the South relies would be partially if not entirely closed. "Why doesn't the German Fleet come out and fight? Why does it skulk behind its fortifications?" is what everyone asks. Americans have absolute confidence in the British Navy. They could not have greater faith in their own ships and men, and feel certain that in an engagement on the high seas the British Navy will be triumphant. For that reason they want to see the suspense ended and the German ships smashed.

BRITISH COMMAND OF THE SEA.

In large capitals under the headline "It matters little whether the German Fleet hides or fights" the "New York Herald" prints the following despatch from its London Correspondent: "As it is now demonstrated that Great Britain commands the sea and has uninterrupted communication it matters little whether the German Fleet comes out to fight or remains in the seclusion which the Baltic grants." This pithily expresses the general American sentiment.

The moral effect of the French penetration of Alsace is fully recognised by the Press, and military men are delighted that France, instead of maintaining the defensive tactics of 1870, has assumed the offensive.

The New York "Sun" is indignant at the way in which Americans in Germany have been treated since the outbreak of hostilities. In a leading article to-day it says that the various reports, coming from many different sources and virtually agreeing, must cause exasperation. It specifically refers to the arrest of Mr. Archer, Mr. Huntington, and his wife on the preposterous charge of being spies, and the brutal way in which many young women have been treated. Apparently the German authorities have an idea, the "Sun" says, that "because of the war there is no check on them and no redress for whatever they may do. The American State Department should dispel this idea in short order. It should thoroughly impress on Germany that ample amends to the victims and the punishment of those who abuse their authority will be expected."

The State Department has instructed the American Ambassador to demand the immediate release of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington.

INDIA'S LOYALTY SEEKS EXPRESSION.

Every country has its National Song, but India. At a moment when all races, creeds and communities dwelling within her borders are bursting with enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire, she finds herself without vocal and musical expression.

This want has been supplied by

A. C. COWEN'S

"Song of the Indian Empire,"

a stirring anthem which gives full vocal and musical expression to the patriotic feelings which at this moment animate us, all irrespective of race or creed. It appeals to the patriotism and voices the feelings of every British subject in India, and is a splendid piece of musical composition.

NOW ON SALE ANNAS 8 A COPY.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

By Appointment to H. H. HE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, T. (377) *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE FIGHTING AT MONS.

GERMAN ADVANCE EN MASSE.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAT SEDAN

The Australian papers publish the following telegrams:—

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The march on Mons was a heavy one under a broiling sun. The British reached Mons on Saturday though the French troops had taken up their position on Thursday. The British only arrived in the nick of time to stem the German inrush. They prepared lines with extraordinary rapidity. Infantry and artillery occupied points of vantage on low hills over-looking the valley.

The British were still busy strengthening their positions at Mons on Sunday morning when they were suddenly attacked. Simultaneously other Britishers ordered out from Mons came under fire. With no trenches or cover of any kind they just had to drop down and lie still till nightfall when they did their best to make trenches. Directly the Britishers sought to entrench themselves German shells began to burst and the regiments tried new positions with the same result. They fought all the afternoon for an opportunity to make trenches. The English artillery was magnificent but there was not enough of it by comparison with the enemy's fire. The shells of the Allies burst without fail but those of the Germans which found the range smartly, frequently failed to burst while the enemy's missiles frequently fell short.

The Germans bombarded the entrenched Berkshires for 24 hours, but there were very few casualties. A German aeroplane came too close to the gunners, who brought it down when it was 2,000 feet up.

A DEVASTATING FIRE.

The Germans advanced from Charleroi through wooded country north-west of Mons from higher ground. The British would follow the whole of the German movements. When the enemy emerged into the plane the artillery opened a devastating fire which was aided by rifle fire from the trenches. When they came within range thousands of Germans fell. The enemy made no progress up to nightfall on Sunday. Dead and wounded were scattered all over the hills between the canal and the forest. The British loss was small. The play of the German searchlights throughout the nig was uncanny, accompanied as it was by occasional artillery fire.

Fighting was resumed at Valciennes at daybreak, the Germans being heavily reinforced. For a time the German artillery tried to explode the gasometer at Mons. Every time they missed, the British "Tommies" cheered though they waited anxiously enough for the next shot. The big siege guns of the Royal Garrison. Artillery made excellent practice, though a half batter was exposed in a particularly galling position. Several German batteries made a combined attack and silenced the British gu one by one until only a single gunner remained. He would have gone on until he dropped, but an officer called him away. During the morning a scouting party of German Hussars and Uhlans tried to reach the canal at Mons but were killed by artillery fire. A few were taken prisoners.

HOW THE GERMANS ADVANCED.

Then an advance en masse by the enemy began four and five deep. Although whole ranks were blown down the main body managed to breach the north bank of the canal and began to build bridges. The battle at this point was mere butchery. Ten times the Germans threw pontoons over the water; ten times the British Artillery destroyed them. Closer and more desperate fighting took place in colliery village on the west of which the British held a section for some hours. The Northumberland Fusiliers took part in this street fighting which include a bayonet charge by the South Lancashires. Piles of German bodies mown down by machine guns blocked the streets in so places. Meanwhile the sheer weight of the massed batteries carried the Germans forward. Their infantry also advanced in close order and offered a magnificent mark. Their losses were greater than those of the Allies, but so were their numbers and they came again and again. At 2 o'clock on Monday the British began to fall back. The Middlesex Regiment suffered badly. Many British infantry, though not within range of the Germans had been for 22 hours the trenches and were very hungry.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE.

General Joffre has sent a message to Sir John French stating that the British army did not hesitate to throw their whole strength against forces which had great numerical superiority. Their so doing had contributed in the most effective manner towards holding the left flank of the French army secure. It had exhibited a devotion, energy and perseverance which would be shown again to-morrow and which would make certain the triumph of the common cause. The French army would never forget service so rendered. As it was inspi with the same spirit of self-sacrifice and determination to conquer it would make good the debt of gratitude to Britain in the battles of the near future.

BRITISH MARINE AT OSTEND.

A British fleet arrived at Ostend on Saturday. The Admiral offered to land sufficient men to defend the town against marauding Uhlans, but the Town Councillors declined for fear of scaring hotel visitors. After a fight with Uhlans on Tuesday the Council changed its mind and the fleet landed a strong force of marines.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House yesterday that the British marines occupied Ostend in order to prevent the German from getting a foothold on the English Channel!

THE NAVY'S TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY

Admiral Jellicoe in a message to Sir John French states. "The Navy express its admiration for your comrades' magnificent stand against great odds.'

INCREDIBLE ATROCITIES BY GERMANS.

PARIS, Aug. 28.

Miners working at Frameries report that the Germans reached the village on Sunday. The first thing they did was to close the mouths of the pits despite the fact that a number of miners were still working below The unhappy men were buried alive. The villagers took refuge in cellars where the soldiers stabbed them with lances. Tales of similar atrocities continue to reach Paris. Refugees state that Uhlans sometimes drove hundreds of villagers before them forced 1,500 peasants to march, threatening them with bayonets.

At Tournai where they demanded 2,000,000 francs, they threatened to shoot the burgomaster if the money was not forthcoming.

The inhabitants were able to save the burgomaster's life.

The Germans imposed a levy of £60,000 on Charleroi.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.

The British gunboat Kennet had a brush with the German batteries at Tsingtau, off Kiaochan bay. The Kennet was in hot pursuit of the German *S* 90 on Saturday afternoon and in its eagerness approached too closely the shore forts. The Kennet found herself under a hot fire, but managed to steam to safety without material damage. One shell killed three of the crew and wounded seven others.

THE VICTORY OFF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The British victory off Heligoland was even more splendid than the official report indicates. The consensus of survivors' narratives is that the battle was characterised by magnificent dash and the boldest daring on the part of the destroyers, which were fairly close to the German ships before they were discovered and fire was opened upon them. The forts of the island joined and our destroyers were soon hotly engaged. They gradually drew the enemy out towards the open sea, where the German cruisers were reinforced with smaller craft. One accounts states that the noise was terrific but the enemy's gunners made better practice from the forts than the ships. The shells from the land did most damage, although they were often fired too high. When the German cruisers opened fire they had a position of great advantage inasmuch as our battle-cruisers and light-cruisers had not yet appeared, though they were steaming fast to the scene. The destroyers for some time bore the brunt of the fighting aided by two scout leaders. The damage done showed that the struggle was a grim one. The destroyers attacked the enemy incessantly until the heavy warships brought aid. Two of our destroyers with magnificent pluck ran between two German criusers, but the latter were afraid to fire or fired hestitatingly, fearing to hit each other. Meanwhile the British destroyers greatly harassed them. Four destroyers battered a German cruiser so much that she was sinking when a British battleship approached. She finished the damaged cruiser with one shot. One British cruiser stiffly engaged a German cruiser and was hit 19 times, sustaining some holes above the water line. The holes have since been plugged with wood. She was not seriously damaged otherwise.

"THE KAISER'S INFAMOUS WAR."

A British shell caught the German cruiser Mainz aft, pierced her armour and passed through the ship. The Mainz began to sink at the stern and then at the bow. She rose high out of the water and suddenly vanished. When the British destroyers went to the rescue of the German seamen they found the decks of German ships lined with bodies. In many cases the wounded had but bleeding stumps left for arms. One man had his legs hanging by a shred. Another, who was formerly a waiter in a London hotel, had the right side of his face partially blown away. He fiercely denounced what he termed the "Kaiser's infamous war."

The flotilla of destroyers which took part in the action arrived at Harwich and was received by an immense crowd who loudly cheered the Jack Tars. Of 15 destroyers only one presents signs of having participated in a battle. This arrived under its own steam without any list. The first to arrive early in the morning conveyed 30 German wounded sailors to the Tredegar Red Cross yacht and the Fearless carried over 20. The Germans were badly wounded. Twelve of them died on the way and were buried at sea. Another destroyer brought 20 wounded Germans.

Several tug boats hoisted the Red Cross flag and assisted in the removal of the wounded. Some boys from the Naval barracks clad in white overalls, carried them on stretchers to the hospital, handling them very tenderly. One German tried w signs to thank his rescuers.

Jack Tars tell thrilling stories of the battle. They describe the fighting as sharp and terrible.

A non-commissioned officer of the Fearless, which was in the thick of the battle, said: The operations lasted eight hours in a dense haze.

We came upon the Germans unawares. When we opened fire there was not a single searchlight on us. The Germans seemed as though they were all aslep. The fighting was very hot. We must have done a lot of damage.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

Mr. Winston Churchill informed an American interviewer that the war was started and was being maintained by the Prussian military autocracy in pursuits of the ambition of world-wild predominance. "It is the old struggle against Napoleon," continued Mr. Churchill, "and, although the grouping of the forces is different the issue is the same. Happily the men are different. If we succeed in the war we may look forward to a relaxation and easement in armaments. The German triumphs in the past were nothing to what she seeks for in future. It was well that democratic nations should realise what was at stake. The French, English, and American systems of Governments and civilisation were now brought into direct conflict with the Prussian bureaucracy and military organisation. If England goes under in the present struggle America will be the next in line, as the Monroe Doctrine would conflict with German South American aspiration."

BRITISH GUNNERS' BRAVE STAND

A telegram from Boulogne states that 700 British with two guns took up a position behind Cambrai on Wednesday morning. The guns at first with a splendid range did wholesale execution but lost the range under the steady German advance. The position became critical but the British held their own expecting assistance. Suddenly Uhlans estimated at 5,000 galloped up to the guns. The last officer stood to his gun shooting down the Uhlans with his revolver. The infantry resisted for an hour when 300 survivors, the majority of whom were wounded, began to fall back on Cambrai, which was reached in good order at nightfall.

TERRITORIALS IN A HOT CONFLICT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, wiring from Arras, reports very severe fighting by a small force of British Territorials to whom the defence of the French frontier from Lille to Valenciennes was recently entrusted. The force however, was no match in strength for the Geman attacking troops, which comprised a cavalry division supported by battalions of infantry artillery and machine-guns. The Territorials, and without artillery or machine-guns were ordered to hold Cambrai at any cost. They fought for three hours and were then compelled to retreat on Arras, followed by a body of cavalry whose machine-guns decimated the ranks. The German cavalry made several desperate rushes, but failed to get home. Finally a body of French regulars arrived just in time to cover the retreat of the remainder. There is now a strong, and efficient force ready to oppose the German advance upon Bethune and Arras.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Boulogne eye-witness of the Cambrai fight likens the last stand of the British gunners to the Zululand fight at Rorke's Drift. 700 British troops took up positions on high ground to the rear of Tournai with 22 field-pieces, and two garrison artillery guns. The infantry entrenched. The German sharpnel made good practice from the north-west of Tournai, which the British effectively returned meanwhile awaiting arrival of a French army corps. The situation became critical when the Uhlans were reinforced and charged down the streets leading to the British position and swept round their flanks with desperate bravery, charging to the very muzzles of the British guns.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

BERLIN, August 29.

Wireless messages state that the main German army in the Cambrai district advanced for nine days, gaining a continuous victory. General von Kluck repulsed the British at Maubeuge and later attacked the British south of Maubeuge and succeeded in encircling them. The troops of General von Bulow and Baron von Hausen each completely defeated the French and Belgian army corps between the Sambre, Namur, and Meuse thus safeguarding communication on the left.

THE LAST GERMAN RESERVE.

As men are urgently required at the front, the Kaiser has ordered the mobilisation of the last reserve, to be employed to protect communications and occupy Belgium, which is to supply requirements for the army and relieve home resources.

REFUGEES FROM EAST PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, August 29.

The arrival of East Prussian refugees at Berlin is causing alarm, but the General Staff is assuring the populace that the position, both east and the west, is excellent. The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Council of Ministers at Berlin: "Organise immediately all possible relief for the population of my beloved province invaded by the Russians."

THRILLING CONFLICT IN THE AIR.

LONDON, August 28

During the fighting at Mons on Sunday an English aviator emerging from a cloud found a German aeroplane below him. Swooping down within pistol shot he emptied the chambers of his revolver. Directly afterwards he was again enveloped in a cloud. When he emerged he saw a crowd of soldiers surrounding the smashed German aeroplane.

THE GERMAN INVADING ARMIES.

PARIS, August 29.

The Germans are now advancing in four columns, first by the gap of Stenay, 12 miles west of Longwy, where they hope to strike the Meuse and accomplish a turning movement against the Verdun forts. Montmedy fortress and the deep valleys of the Meuse should make it possible for the French to counter this army. The second German army is striking between Montmedy and Mezieres despite the forest which the French occupy there, also the small fort of Charlemont perched 700 ft. on a rock. The third German army is forcing a passage between the Meuse and the Sambre, where the chief natural obstacles are forests. The largest army is following the valley of the Sambre, where it will meet the fortifications of Maubeuge, 23,000 acres of the Forest of Mormal serves as a defensive screen to the French. There is no great natural obstacle in the direction of Lille, where the British force is lending aid.

On Sunday the British were brought to Mons by forced marches in order to prevent the Germans turning the French army's left after retiring to Maubeuge. On Monday the British were ordered to retire on the Cambrai lines. The German commanders thought the British were beaten and that it would be possible to repeat the tactics of Sedan. They sent 300,000 cavalry and infantry to envelop the two British corps and one division of cavalry. Throughout Wednesday the British were battling against tremendous odds.

It is believed that the German line has been extended from Cambrai eastward through Hirson to the Sorbonne river, which unites with the Meuse at Mezieres.

HUSSARS CHARGE THROUGH THE ENEMY.

PARIS, August 28.

French soldiers returned from the front describe how a regiment of British Hussars charged through the German force at Mons. On pulling up the regiment found itself actually in the rear of the enemy. The squadrons promptly reformed and, charging again, cut their way through the Germans back to the British lines.

THE ATROCITIES AT LOUVAIN.

AMSTERDAM, August 30.

After setting fire to Louvain, the Germans handcuffed 72 residents of the town and marched them to Campenhout to witness the shooting of seven priests. Subsequently the prisoners, driven as a screen before the German soldiers across the country, were released only when near the Belgian outposts.

One refugee asserts that the Burgomaster and other notables of Louvain were shot.

The Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" declared that Louvain was destroyed because the whole population fired upon the Germans and women poured boiling oil from the roofs of buildings on the heads of the invading troops.

Three Belgian ministers have gone on a mission to President Wilson. It is believed that the object of the mission is to urge the American Government to taken action in connection with Germany's violation of internation law.

BREACHES ON B. N. RAILWAY.

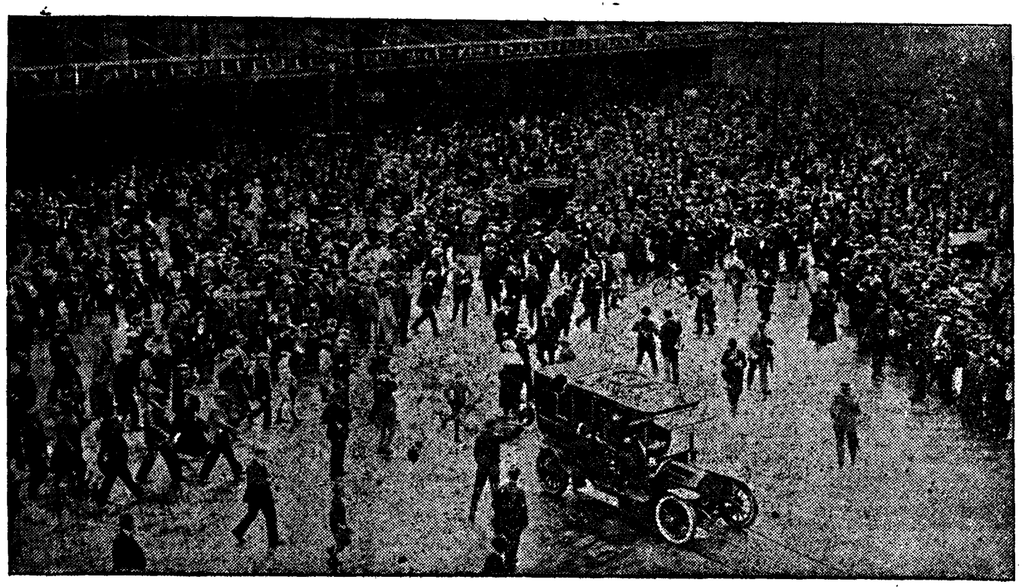
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VIZIGAPATAM, Sept. 16.

At the breaches on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in two places between Pendurti and Simhachalam between miles 535 and 537 transhipment of foreign passengers and mails are possible. The breaches will probably be repaired by the 18th instant.

Death has taken place at Aberdeen, Scotland, on 9th September after a short illness of William Henry (mutiny veteran), son of James Munro.

BRITISH ARMY ON THE CONTINENT.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

How Field-Marshal Sir John French was received with acclamation by the people of Paris.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Belgian Mounted Infantry on the way to Defend Diest.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Houses wrecked at Haelen by a German Shells.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY:

The Press Act.

"The Tribune."—The one uncontrovertible fact brought to light by the present (Parliamentary) return is the harshness of the operation of the Act. The action of the Government has proved as heavy as sledge hammer blows and in 35 out of 48 instances noticed publication has totally ceased. The proceedings of the Government against particular writings may be fully justified, and, without questioning their action in this respect, it might be pointed out that in most cases in which publication has ceased the security demanded has been needlessly heavy and has operated harshly on the press. To the extent that Government action has resulted in the negative benefit of suppression of free criticism the Press Act may be said to have failed in one of its chief purposes, viz., in its corrective and enducative influence. It will probably not fail to strike Government that wherever they have shown a desire to correct the erring journalist and led him to the right path publication has been continued. This is one of the directions in which the amendment of the existing Act is loudly called for. We hope the Government of India would be pleased to consider our plea for an inquiry into the working of the Act by a mixed commission of officials and non-officials.

The Million Army.

"The Englishman."—The determination to maintain an army of a million men in the field will make a heavy drain upon our resources of men; but there is the whole Empire to draw upon and there ought really to be very little difficulty in maintaining the active army at this number. During the recent Balkan Wars, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro, with a combined population of 10,450,000, not much more than the population of Scotland and Ireland placed 655,000 men in the field. This was 6½ per cent. of the population. The same percentage in the United Kingdom alone would produce 3,000,000 soldiers, in Germany 4,350,000, and in Russia 11,000,000. This percentage was developed in about a year of warfare less strenuous and less devastating than that which is going on in Europe to-day, and it is clearly impossible for the European struggle to continue much longer, at the present rate of exhaustion, without the same percentage being reached, or even exceeded. We may be quite sure, however, that if the minor States of the Balkans were able to place 6½ per cent. of their population in the field the British Empire will be able to do the same. We are referring now, of course, to the white population. If the coloured population were added and India were drawn upon for more native troops, 6½ per cent. would yield an army of almost unmanageable proportions. This, however, is taking an extreme view of the necessisities of the case and it will probably be found, especially if the German rout in France continues, that the white population alone will be able to provide all the additional men that are needed.

K. of K.'s Greatness.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins at the La Martiniere anniversary celebration in Calcutta:—Hero worship in these days is, I believe, somewhat out of date, but I am a Celt and possibly it is for that reason I love to think of heroes. The poet's verse has told us of the lessons taught by the lives of great men and I think I may fairly and appropriately call to the mind of you all to-day the name of a great man as a stimulus to you, the name of Lord Kitchener who but a short time back was one of your Governors, and now is organising the brave and gallant force that is fighting for the land that gave your founder birth. (Applause.) It would not be seemly that I should seek to analyse his character or to prove the cause of his greatness. But I can with propriety remind you of two of his striking qualities which you all may strive to imitate, a persistency of purpose that knows no fear or defeat, a strength of will as true and hard as steel. And to each of you I would say in the strong words of a western thinker, "when you have chosen your part abide by it and do not weakly try to reconcile yourself with the world." And do not forget the high counsel he commends "Always do what you are afraid to do." (Applause.)

THE ALLIES' POSITION.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy, despatched at 8-5 P. M. last night reports that the position along the Aisne continues favourable. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss is very heavy. We have captured two hundred prisoners.

SPECIE BANK.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE DIRECTORS.

LIQUIDATOR'S PLAINT.

The plaint filed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, against Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and other directors or heirs of deceased directors of the Bank, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,66,64,494-0-6, is as follows:—

The abovenamed Plaintiff the Indian Specie Bank Limited (hereinafter called the Company) was a Joint Stock Company duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 having its Registered Office in Bombay, Apollo Street, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion within the Fort of Bombay.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company are hereto annexed and collectively marked with the letter "A."

The objects for which the Company was registered were to carry on the business of a Bank and the other objects mentioned in clause 3 of the said Memorandum that is to say (*inter alia*) to carry on the business of Banking in all its Branches and Departments including the borrowing, raising or taking up of money, the lending or advancing of money, the discounting, buying and selling of and dealing in Bills of Exchange, Hundis, Poorjas, Promissory Notes, Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Lading, Railway Receipts, Warrants, Debentures, Certificates and Scrips, and other instruments and securities whether transferable or negotiable or not, the granting and issuing of Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, the buying and selling of and dealing in Bullion and Specie, the negotiating of loans and advances, the receiving of money and valuables on deposit or for safe custody or otherwise, the collecting and transmitting of money and securities, the managing of property and transacting of all kinds of agency business commonly transacted by bankers, to engage in and enter into operations in foreign exchange, to make advances, to lend, to open cash credits on the security of debentures stock or shares of or in any Joint Stock Railway or other Companies subject to the following exception: That the Company shall not make advances lend or open cash credit upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto.

The Capital of the Company was fixed at Rupees two Crores divided into two hundred thousand shares of Rupees one hundred each. 1,50,000 shares representing Capital to the extent of Rupees one Crore and a half were subscribed for the Rupees seventy five lakhs being at the rate of Rs. 50 each on such 1,50,000 shares was paid; Rs. 5,100 was also paid in advance of the Balance of Rs. 50 per share on 102 shares.

APPOINTMENT OF MANAGING DIRECTIOR.

Article 61 of the Articles of Association (*inter alia*) provided that the business of the Company should be carried on and managed by the Secretary or Managing Director subject to the control of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors in addition to the powers and authorities by the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 or by the Articles of Association expressly conferred upon them might, subject to Article 63 thereof, exercise all such powers, give all such consents, make all such arrangements, and generally do all such acts and things as were or should be by the said Act or Memorandum or Articles of Association directed or authorised to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company, and were not thereby expressly directed to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting.

Article 64 of the said Articles of Association provided that the Directors might appoint one of their colleagues as a Managing Director for working the business of the Bank on such remuneration as they might think fit.

Article 79 *inter alia* authorised the Directors, to delegate any of their powers to the Secretary or Managing Directors, or to a Committee consisting of not less than two of the Directors, as they might think fit, and all acts done under such delegation by the Secretary or Managing Director or any such Committee in fulfilment of the purposes of their or his appointments, but not otherwise, were to have the like force and effect as is done by the Board themselves.

Articles 118 and 119 of the said Articles of Association provided that the general management of the business of the Company should, subject to the control of the Directors, be vested in the Secretary or the Managing Director as the Board thought, fit and that the Secretary, or the Managing Director who might be vested with the management of the Company, or any officer of the Company who should for the time being be acting for him, should jointly with the Accountant of the Company, or any officer of the Company who should for the time being be acting for him have power for and on behalf of the Company to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock, receipts, stock debentures, securities and documents of title to goods standing in the name of or held by the Company, and to draw accept and endorse bills of exchange, Bank Post Bills and Letters of Credit in the current and authorised business of the Company, and to sign all deposit receipts and all other receipts and all accounts and other documents connected with such business as in the said Article mentioned.

Articles 128, 129, 130 and 131 of the Articles of Association provided as under, *viz*:—

128. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept of the paid up capital for the time being of the Company, and of all sums of money received or expended by the Company, and of the matter in respect of which such receipt or expenditure takes place, and of the credits and liabilities of the Company, and generally of all its commercial, financial and other affairs, transactions and engagements and of all other matters necessary or showing the true financial state and condition of the Company; and the accounts shall be kept in such books and in such manner as the Directors may deem expedient.

129. The Directors shall annually on or before the 31st day of March lay before the Company in General Meeting a yearly statement or statements of Profit and Loss Account, and a Balance Sheet made upto the 31st day of December then last past, showing in detail the total income and the total expenditure of the Company, and printed copies of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account shall be forwarded to the Shareholders at their respective registered addresses through the post or by messenger at least seven days before the Ordinary General Meeting of each year. The Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet shall be accompanied by a Report of the Directors as to the state and condition of the Company, and as to the amount, if any, which they have paid or recommend to be paid out of the profits by way of dividend or bonus, and the amounts which they propose to carry to the different funds according to the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained. This said Account, Balance Sheet and Report shall be signed by at least two Directors and countersigned by the Secretary or the Managing Director.

130. The Directors may, if they choose, instead of preparing one yearly account as above stated, prepare a statement or statements of Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet for any period or periods less than one year, and may lay the same before the Company in General Meeting or may first forward the same to the Shareholders at their respective registered addresses and then call a Meeting to consider and pass the same. In the event of the accounts being so rendered, the account at the Annual General Meeting shall be rendered for the remaining portion of the year only.

131. Twice at least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness thereof ascertained by two or more Auditors. The accounts may also be audited or any period less than half year if the Directors think fit.

THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORATE.

The first Directors of the Company were Defendants Nos. 1, 5 and 7 and the late Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy (third) Baronet, the late Luxmidas Morarji, the late Chaturbhuj Morarji, the late Lakhamsey Napoo, Maneckchand Hirachand and the late Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, and also the following persons, the late Raja Goculdas (of Messrs. Sowaram Khushalchand. Jabalpore) A.L.A.R. Annanchallam Chettiar, Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Harlatrai Ganeshnarain (of Messrs. Tarachand Bhanshamdas) and Heptulla Essoofally all of whom retired from the Board at the first statutory meeting of the Shareholders on the 14th day of May 1907. At the said statutory meeting the Defendants Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 and the said late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy (3rd) Baronet, the said late Sir Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Kt., the said late Raja Gokuldas, the said late Chaturbhuj Morarji, the said Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, the said late Lakhamsey Nappoo, the said late Luxmidas Morarji, the said Heptoola Esoofally, Hardatrai Ganesh Narayen and the said late Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya were elected Directors of the Company. The said Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy (3rd) Baronet died in June 1908; the said Harkisondas Narrotamdas died in November 1908; the said late Raja Gokuldas resigned and ceased to act as Director on 28th July 1908; the said Chaturbhuj Morarjee died in April 1909; the said Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed resigned and ceased to act as Director on 28th January 1908; the said Luxmidas Morarji resigned and ceased to act as Director on 13th October 1909; the said Heptoola Esoofally resigned and ceased to act as Director on 22nd Feburary 1910; and the said Hardatrai Ganesh Narayen resigned and ceased to act as Director on 28th July 1908. The Defendant No. 4 became Director on the 25th day of November 1908; and Defendant No. 6 became a Director on the 14th day of December 1910. Defendants 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 continued to act from the date of their becoming Directors until the said Company was ordered to be wound up by the Court as is hereinafter stated. The Defendant No. 3 became a Director on the 22nd day of December 1908, but he afterwards resigned and discontinued to act as a Director from the 29th day of June 1910, Defendant No. 7 resigned and discontinued to act as a Director from the 23rd day of July 1910. The Defendant No. 8 is the heir and legal representative of the said Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, who died on the 29th day of November 1913, and the Defendants No. 9 are the heirs and legal representatives of the said Lakhamsey Nappoo who died on or about the 23rd day of January 1914.

At the first meeting of the Directors held on the 17th day of November 1906, *i. e.* the day on which the Company was registered, the said Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya was appointed the Managing Director of the Company in terms of Article 64 of the Articles of Association of the Company. The actual working operation of the Bank commenced from January 1907 and in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company the books of account were kept in the same way as in the Bank of Bombay.

For some time after commencement of the Bank the Directors used to exercise supervision and control over the business; loans were not made without being brought to the notice of and sanctioned by the Board; limits used to be carefully fixed for loans to be made to individuals and Companies, and the Directors used to examine the books of account, and as the Bank business increased the examination was entrusted to sub-committees of two Directors appointed every week, each of such directors receiving a remuneration of Rs. 15 per diem as additional remuneration for such examination. The management soon inspired confidence and the Bank gained great credit, and the confidence and credit were enhanced by the representations made and assurance given both in the periodical accounts published and circulated among Shareholders and at the Annual General Meeting as to the care taken in managing the Bank's affairs and investing the funds in safe securities.

PLUNGING HEADLONG INTO WILD SPECULATION.

In the course of time, however, the Directors including the said Lakhamsey Nappoo, in breach of their duty and of the trust reposed in them as such Directors, neglected to keep proper, or indeed any, supervision or control over the Managing Directors or over the funds and property of the Company though the Sub-Committees continued to examine, or to pretend to examine, the account books and to certify to their examination over their signatures, and the Managing Director having been left without any check or control was able to waste and misapply moneys of the Bank and plunge headlong into wild speculation. By the end of the year 1911 the whole of the Bank's capital and the so-called Reserve Fund had been lost, and though during each of the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 the Bank suffered heavy losses in silver speculation, the Directors concealed from the Shareholders and the public the real state of affairs and continued to pay large dividends, no portion of which represented profits earned by the Bank, and to place before the Shareholders and the public glowing accounts of the Bank's success and prosperity.

By an order made by this Hon'ble Court on the 19th day of December 1913, the Company was ordered to be wound up by the Court under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and J. Sanders Slater was appointed Official Liquidator of the Company with all the Powers conferred by Section 144 of that Act, and by an Order of this Honourable Court dated the 9th day of April 1914 his Lordship the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod gave to the Official Liquidator direction to file this suit.

THE BANK'S LOSSES.

The principal items of the Bank's losses are as under:—

(*a*)	Silver speculation	1,11,41,894	10 6
(*b*)	Advances on pearls	36,43,195	2 0
(*c*)	Shares and Badli operations	14,31,167	4 0
(*d*)	Imprudent loans	4,48,237	0 0
	Total Rs.	1,66,64,494	0 6

The silver operations during 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,45,77,384-11-10, in 1909 to Rs. 9,97,24,269-7-9, in 1910 to Rs. 9,39,39,336-10-0 and in 1911 to Rs. 5,75,69,165-11-11 and the total resulting loss for these years amounted to Rs. 1,13,79,375 and yet the Directors placed before the Shareholders six-monthly and yearly Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for these years showing very large profits, and paid large and increasing dividends and bonus, and continued to assure the Shareholders that the Bank not hold an ounce of silver and that they were determined to adhere to that policy and that they continued to take special care to lend the Bank's funds on safe securities. The amounts of such losses in silver operations were included in the said Balance Sheets and Accounts in the amounts shown as advanced on secured loans. Copies of the six-monthly and yearly Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts published by the Directors during the year 1909-1913, and of the proceedings of the General Meetings of Shareholders held during those years are hereto annexed and collectively marked "B."

The Plaintiff charges that if the Directors had exercised ordinary care, vigilance, diligence and prudence in regard to the operations in silver they would have been put on enquiry and would have been able to check and control the same, and that, having regard to the magnitude of the operations, whether on the Bank's own account or for other speculators, and of the resultant losses, such operations were unwarranted.

THE PEARL TRANSACTIONS.

The Bank advanced to Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., on the security of pearls a total sum of Rs. 48,94,236-5-0 which was very considerably above their value. A large number of pearls valued at Rs. 34 lakhs which were consigned to Europe for sale through the Bank were returned unsold, and the Managing Director, was allowed to deliver them back to Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., without any security or guarantee for their return to the bank, and merely on promissory notes for Rs. 34,00,000 signed by the said Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., and endorsed by one Shaikh Abdul Rahiman bin Abdul Aziz Ebrahim (also a pearl merchant) and these pearls were either withheld by Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., or reconsigned by them to Europe through others and the said Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., deposited with the Bank a quantity of very inferior pearls of the value of about Rs. 9 lakhs only. The said promissory notes have become worthless, both the said maker and the said endorser having become insolvents. The acounts in which the original advances were made on the pearls and in which the heavy debits of the promissory notes were made used to come under the examination of the Directors' Sub-committees, but no enquiry was made by the Directors nor was any attempt made to obtain adequate security in respect of the large amounts shown to be due.

THE SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

Extensive operations for purchase and sale of shares of different Companies on account of the Bank were openly entered into by the said Managing Director. These did not consist of advances against deposits of shares with adequate margins; they consisted of purchases and sales of shares practically on the Bank's own account and responsibility on the chance of the purchaser's solvency and ability to carry out on the due dates the Badli contracts entered into between such purchasers and the Bank for the purpose of financing the purchasers and, as the results show, were purely of a speculative character. Moreover these operations, both in regard to their scale and the position of the persons with whom they were transacted, were such as any prudent man of business could have easily foreseen, were likely to result in heavy loss. The total loss on this head amounts to Rs. 14,31,167-4-0 as per following particulars:—

Rs.			
20,933	0	0	on account of Abdoola Hussein.
1,77,023	4	0	on account of P. R. Ratnagar.
5,218	8	0	on account of R. P. Shroff.
48,890	0	0	on account of Bhagwandas and Nowroji.
5,68,902	0	0	on account of Jehangir Byramji and Co.
4,45,845	8	0	on account of Credit Bank of India, Ltd.
4,637	8	0	on account of Sewji Sunderji.
25,190	0	0	on account of overdraft allowed to the Credit Bank of India, Limited.
9,571	8	0	on account of underwriting preference shares of Tata Mills, Limited.
1 24,906	0	0	on account of shares taken over by the Bank from the defaulting Badli purchasers.
14,31,167	4	0	

It is submitted that the dealings in shares Badli on the part of the Director of the Bank were *ultra vires* of the Company, and not warranted and justified in law, and that the Directors failed in their duty in omitting to exercise supervision and control over these operations.

The Directors likewise failed in their duty in regard to the following loans made without security or inadequate security —

Name of party.	Amount of loan.	Expected loss.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1. H. Nagindas & Co.	1,00,000 0 0	50,000
2. K. Rammurti	21,669 0 11	11,000
3. Syed Sardar Alikhan	98,437 0 0	98,437
4. Shaikh Adam Essoofbhoy & Co.	2,62,800 0 0	1,12,800
5. Hyderali Cassumjee Sons & Co	50,000 0 0	25,000
6. A. Hoossein	59,653 0 0	21,000
7. Hirabhai Balubhai Shroff	1,45,987 14 3	1,30,000
Total ...	7,38,546 15 2	4,48,237

MISLEADING SHAREHOLDERS AND PUBLIC.

The Managing Director was allowed to speculate in the Bank's own shares, with intent to keep up the value of these shares and to mislead the Shareholders and the public as to the real position of the Bank, and this speculation has resulted in a loss of about Rs. 1,30,000. As per Item No. 7 in the said para 21. The Company charges that the dealings aforesaid were unauthorised and *ultra vires*.

The account of the Bank's working for the first year ending 31st December 1907 showed a profit of Rs. 2,09,793-10-11; it was placed before the General Meeting held on 11th February 1908 and a 5 per cent dividend amounting to Rs. 1,32,500 was sanctioned and paid. The second year's report for the period ending 31st December 1908 showed a profit of Rs. 10,05,152-4-3. This report was submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders on 9th February 1909. The Chairman of the Board Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey (Defendant No. 1) in his speech at the Meeting which speech had previously been submitted to and approved by his colleagues (as appears from the recorded minutes), made the following observations regarding the Bank's business in silver. In the month of June last the Bank "commenced to import silver bars from London. These imports consisted of purchases "in London against sales of such bars in "Bombay to be delivered in settlement. "During the monsoon months the Bank's "funds were largely employed in financing "import of silver. Being new to the busi-"ness, we met with a great many difficul-"ties in the London and Bombay "markets. These difficulties were "overcome one by one. The opera-"tions consisted of sales of silver in one "market against purchases in another and "there was no risk of losing money. Since "the beginning of December last owing to "the busy season in India when the Bank's "funds could be more profitably employed "in other lines of investments, the business "done by the Bank in silver has been very "small and is undertaken for the purpose "of remitting funds from London to Bom-"bay Office. The Bank has been able to "build up a good connection in Bombay "and London in silver business and the "Directors take this opportunity of assur-"ing the public that the business in silver "to be undertaken as part of the Banking "business and not for the purpose of specu-"lation and the Directors fully realise the "importance of not engaging in any tran-"sactions which would bear the appearance "of being speculative."

LOSS STUDIOUSLY CONCEALED.

The third Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1909 showed a profit of Rs. 9,56,357-9-3 including the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,42,545-3-7 or a net profit for the year of Rs. 6,13,812-5-8 on the strength of which a dividend of 6 per cent amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 was declared and Rs. 3,06,357-9-3 was carried forward to the next year. Not a word was said about the extensive silver Budli operatons undertaken during the year. The debit balance to silver account at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,63,397-9-10 against which the silver in hand, *viz*. 3,994 bars was of the value of Rs. 79,88,000 so that the actual result of the year's working showed a loss of Rs. 16,61,585-5-2 after taking into account the loss in silver *viz*. Rs. 22,75,397-9-10 instead of a profit of Rs. 6,13,812-5-8 as represented by the Directors. Not only was the fact of this enormous loss studiously concealed from the Shareholders and the public but the amount thereof was included in the amounts actually shown as secured loans.

SILVER TRANSACTION AND THE BOARD'S STATEMENT.

The fourth Balance Sheet was made upto 31st December 1910 showing a profit of Rs. 14,09,353-12-8. It was laid before the General Meeting held on 7th February 1911 with a glowing picture of the continued and steady progress of the Bank and the Chairman referred with gratification to the fact that within the first four years of the establishment of the Bank they had accumulated nearly 14 lacs out of the current profits as reserve fund and as undisposed of balance of profit, which amount he declared was equal to an increase of the Shareholder's assets with the Bank to the extent of 19 per cent. Referring to the operation in silver Sir Vithaldas stated: "The large stocks of silver held by the silver dealers in Bombay have offered us along with other Banks a good opportunity for safe loans at a remunerative rate. I may mention that not one ounce of silver is held by the Bank on its own account and your Board is determined to adhere to that policy." When the above statement was deliberately and publicly made the Bank's holding of silver amounted to no less than Rs. 93,50,000 and when the Shareholders were being congratulated by the Board on the continuous prosperity of the Bank which it was alleged had increased the Shareholders' assets in the Bank to the extent of 19 per cent. the total debit to the silver account had amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,25,76,098-14-11 and instead of the alleged profit of Rs. 14,09,353-12-8, as stated in the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1910 there was an enormous loss.

Th fifth Balance Sheet made upto the 31st December 1911 shows a net profit of Rs. 13,62,732-12-7 and it was submitted to a General Meeting held on 9th February 1912 when a dividend of Rs. 7 per cent. was again declared and Sir Vithaldas again congratulated the Shareholders on the satisfactory result of the working of the Bank for 1911 and suggested that like every old and established Bank the Plaintiff Bank had acted with care in selecting its investments and working with a large cash balance in hand.

The sixth Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1913 placed before the General Meeting of Shareholders on 25th February 1913 showed a profit of Rs. 17,01,343-8-8 on the strength of which the Board recommended a bonus to Shareholders of 2 per cent. in addition to the usual dividend of 7 per cent. Sir Vithaldas (the Defendant No. 1) repeated the congratulations to the Shareholders "On the most satisfactory results" the profit of Rs. 17 lacs (including previous year's balance) enabling the Directors to carry the substantial sum of Rs. 6 lacs to reserve which stood at Rs. 15 lacs besides carrying forward Rs. 4 lacs to the following year and he took care to emphasise the fact that "The business of the Bank had been steadily increasing and the Directors continue to take special care to lend the Bank's funds on safe securities" all the above mentioned statements of the said Sir Vithaldas were made with the approval of the Board.

DIVIDENDS PAID OUT OF CAPATAL.

If the Directors including the late Choonilal D. Saraiya and Lakhamsey Nappoo had exercised ordinary care, vigilance, diligence and prudence in regard to the affairs and business of the Company, which the acceptance of the office of paid Directors required of them and had not neglected their duty to the Company, they would have at once found out, as the fact was, that each and every Annual Balance Sheet of the Company issued since July 1909 was false and misleading to the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company alike, and that the dividends and bonus which the Directors paid for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, were so paid out of the capital of the Company.

The Company's Article expressly provide that the management of the Company's business should be subject to the control of the Board of Directors and that the delegation of any of their powers to the managing Director should be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Directors thought fit to impose. In addition therefore to the duties of supervision and control of the part of the Directors imposed by law such obligation was expressly imposed on the Directors by the Company's Article. Nevertheless the Directors virtually abandoned all their powers and functions in favour of the Managing Director and in breach of their duty as Directors and of the trust reposed in them as such left the Company and its property and affairs in the hands of the Managing Director alone practically without any restriction or condition, control or effective check by the Directors.

By reason of the neglect and default by the Directors in the performance of their duties and of such breach of trust of their part, the Managing Director was enabled to indulge in ruinous speculation and to waste and misapply the funds and property of the Company.

The Plaintiff Company submits that by reason of the premises the Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 and the late Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya and Lakhamsey Nappoo as Directors of the Company were guilty of misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust and that by reason of such misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust heavy losses accrued to the Company and that they are liable to make good such losses to the Company.

All the Defendants with the exception of Defendant No. 4 reside in Bombay, Defendant No 4 carried on business in Bombay. The cause of action has arisen in Bombay.

The consent required by Section 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure of filing a suit against the Defendant No. 4 certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay has been obtained and a copy of such certificate dated 9th day of September 1914 is hereto annexed and marked with the letter "G".

The Plaintiff prays—

LIQUIDATOR'S PLAINT.

(1) That the Defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay to the Liquidator the sum of Rs. 1,66,64,494-0-6 being the aggregate of the losses sustained by the Company by reason of misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust of the Defendants Nos. 1 to 7 and the late Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya and Lakhamsey Nappoo respectively as per particulars given in the Schedule D hereto.

(2) That all necessary accounts and enquires may be directed to be taken and made for ascertaining the loss accrued to the Company by reason of such misfeasance, neglect of duty and breach of trust on the part of the Defendants No. 1 to 7 and the late Chunilal Dharamds Saraiya and the late Lakhamsey Nappoo and each of them and that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Liquidator such amount as may be ascertained to be due from them or any one of them.

That the Defendants or some of them be ordered to pay to the Liquidator the sum of Rs. 23,33,077 being the aggregate amount of the Dividends and Bonus for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 wrongfully paid out of Capital as per particulars given in Schedule E hereto.

That the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the costs of this suit.

That the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. 180—D8.

THE AUSTRIAN RIDDLE.

A COUNTRY FIGHTING IN THE DARK.

INTERNAL DISRUPTION.

Although it is fully a fortnight since Austria declared war on Servia, the world outside has yet to learn what has been happening within the frontiers of the Dual Monarchy during this momentous time, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" dusing mail week. The actual news received from Vienna and Budapest since July 25, even if one collect all that has been published in all the capitals of Europe—not excluding Berlin—may be given in a few lines.

1. The operations against Servia: A "show" bombardment of Belgrade was organised as a "blind" for the assembled war correspondents of the European Press. The fact that the Austrian invasion of the (undefended) northern territory of Servia was delayed for five days through the unexpected destruction of the bridge over the Save at Semlin and the withdrawal and destruction of all Servian rolling stock which might otherwise have been used for Austrian transport was concealed in Vienna, but had to be admitted to the German headquarters staff at Berlin.

The chief invasion of Servia was planned near the Montenegrin border, the idea being to isolate and throttle Montenegro, and to seize the Sanjak of Novi-bazar, the ideal Austrian route to Salonika. The troops for this movement, very significantly, were not transported by the natural route through Budapest, but by way of Trieste and by sea to Ragusa and Sebenico. The total result has been a partial Servian advance into Bosnia or Old Servia.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FLEET.

2. The diplomatic position towards France, Great Britain, and Italy: Austria has refused to succour the German cruiser Goeben, thus apparently signifying her reluctance to place herself at war with Great Britain. On the other hand, she has sent troops to the Black Forest for concentration with Bavarian corps against the invading French force now approaching Strasburg. This indicates that the scruples which she possesses with regard to Britain do not weigh with her in regard to France. The logical consequence would be a French naval attack on the Austrian Adriatic coast, not impossibly with the co-operation of an Italian fleet, for a Franco-Italian naval convention for the Mediterranean, signed by M. Delcasse, has still a year or two to run.

3. Internal affairs: We know that large numbers of Czechs, out of sympathy for their Russian and Servian cousins, deserted and crossed the Galician frontier in order to form a Czech volunteer regiment 2500 strong. We also hear that there has been serious trouble in one or two of the Austro-Czech regiments, leading to the shooting of several Czechs. Nothing of this is really surprising.

FIGHTING IN A DARK CELLAR.

A German diplomatist well acquainted with Austrian affairs said to me the other day when I pointed to this absence of reliable news from Vienna: "They are fighting in a dark cellar with a powder magazine behind the wall." An idea of the intense effort to suppress all real signs of what is happening in Austria is given by the state of the telegraphic communication between Vienna and Berlin. In the very beginning a censorship was established at Vienna. After the declaration of mobilisation in Germany the censorship was also established in Berlin.

Even the official Correspondence Bureau, the official Austrian news agency (which is so official that its staff are considered as servants in the diplomatic service and are paid as such), had then to submit to a triple censure. Nothing was allowed to be circulated in Berlin beyond what was officially countersigned by the Berlin censor and semi-officially by the Wolff Bureau. But before this news could reach Vienna it had to pass one censor in Berlin, and then a second in Vienna. Viennese news for Berlin had to submit to the same compressing process, and here things were really worse, since the Viennese newspapers were not allowed even half the stifled freedom of the Press of Berlin.

FIERCE RACIAL STRIFE.

After all, what Austria decides upon with regard to Britain and France is unimportant compared with what happens within her borders. Trouble made by Austria abroad will influence the coarse of the war far less than trouble springing up within. Already the mobilisation has brought a tremendous strain. The situation in this respect is utterly different from that in Russia, Germany or France. The Slavs of Bosnia and of Dalmatia have to be taken to parts of the empire where they will not be brought to face their Servian and Russian cousins. Their centre of mobilisation has hitherto been Trieste. The Italians of the Trent valley and of Trieste and neighbourhood have to be shipped to the southern Adriatic shores, or inland. Even in Hungary Hungarians garrison the chief Polish districts, whilst Polish regiments are never stationed where the Polish element is predominant. Mobilisation in this case is not the mechanical procession that it is in Germany, but far more a game of "General Post." The Czechs are decidedly Francophil. The Hungarians are far more intent on keeping the Bukovina and their Rumanian-peopled southern provinces from the ambitious leaders of a Greater Rumania than they are on crushing either the Serbs or the Russians. The Croats and the Dalmatians desire to throw off the Austro-Hungarian yoke. The Italians of Trieste and of the Trent valley hate the Tedeschi more than the French. The Bohemians desire that autonomy which once was theirs; the Poles, also, in the mass object to the service which their aristocrats have rendered to the Viennese Court, and they, too, aspire to self-government. Even the oppressed Ruthenes possess an ambitious programme and extensive organisation with similar aims. All these aims and ambitions have hitherto been judged to be rather platonic proposals and "chocolate soldier" diplomacy. The great uncertainty of war compels them to be studied and remembered. Whether they have yet become real factors in the "dark cellar with the powder magazine behind the wall" is what the Viennese telegrams refuse to tell us.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the eighth of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Friday.

In the fifties there was a considerable population in Bombay. Though the first rudimentary census was not introduced till 1864, a crude guess had been made that, in 1850. Bombay must have had at the least a population of five lakhs. The Fort, since the great fire of 1803, already referred to, was also more largely crowded. Previous to the date of that catastrophe, it is recorded that the residential buildings were fewer, there being many business premises and buildings to accommodate public offices. As, however, trade expanded, the Fort necessarily was more thickly populated. The Custom House, the Dock, the Post Office, the Court, all being situated wihin the precincts of the Fort, Indian traders naturally preferred to reside in its vicinity. And as the most important community which was engaged in the foreign trade was the Parsis, it is intelligible that the wealthier had domiciled in the Fort. Most of the English and Scotch firms had guarantee brokers who were all Parsis. The Dadys, the Readymoneys, the Banajis and the Wadias had scions in the family who pursued that avocation while the heads themselves carried on their own independent business which was chiefly confined to [illegible] and exports—China and the Unit[illegible]dom being the principal countries. Th[illegible]t was that one of the scions of the Wadia family was connected with the eminent banking house of Messrs Forbes and Company, a name still cherished with esteem and regard, though the firm has long ceased to exist. The house of the first Sir Jamsetji was intimately associated with that of Messrs. Remington and Co., also highly esteemed an[illegible] which, too, long long since closed its business. Then the first Sir Cowasji Jehangir and his brother were connected with Messrs. Cardwell Parson and Company. The Banajis were brokers to the old and rich house of Messrs. Leckie and Company. The Dadys were brokers to the esteemed firms of Messrs. Grey and Company and Peel Cas[illegible] and Company.

OLD PARSI LEADERS.

The father of the first Sir Dinshaw Petit was engaged as a guarantee broker in the firm of Messrs. Dirom Hunter and Company and Rennie Scovell and Company. Again the eldest branch of the Wadias were master builders and pursued their avocation of naval architects to the East India Company who boasted of their great fleet manned by the distinguished Indian Navy which ended its brilliant career when the Royal Navy came to be the guardians of the Indian seas. The Viccajis were associated with the financing of the Nizam. Thus it came to pass that each of these great families had their residences in the Fort. Two houses still stand in all their obsoleteness, compared to your jerry-built houses of the day, in the street known as Cowasji Patel. Entering from its south end, near the Hongkong Bank may still be seen a large house, on the left, with a broad verandah and three quaint looking floors. That house belonged to Ardeshir Dady, the founder of the family, a native of Surat. It is over 150 years and worth visiting even to-day from its quaint disposition in the interior. Just opposite, on the right, is another more imposing house, with arched verandah, presently in the occupation of the *Duftur* Ashkara Printing Press, which belonged to the rich family of Sorabji Readymoney. It is equally ancient. But a third house, only recently modified, is still standing next to it which belonged to the family of the original Cowasji Patel of heroic fame, who in the early seventeenth century is said to have repelled the invasion of the piratical Seedees who used to infest the town. This house, till recently, was a specimen of Portuguese architecture. It was low and had only a ground floor, was a kind of attic and for long had Portuguese tiles on the roofing. Next again, to it, the master builders had a spacious house where, resided more than one branch of the prolific Wadias. It was partially burnt by fire and afterwards rebuilt. The Banajis gave the name to a lane still known which had a back entrance in the same Cowasji Patel Street. The premises, belonging to Messrs. Graham and Company including the new annex to the South, was long the property of Mr. Dadabhoy Wadia, a millionaire before the halcyon days of the first Sir Jamsetji. The latter, himself, built a town house for himself which is now occupied by Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company, but compared to the houses of the Dadys and the Readymoneys, it was modern and looked upon as of mushroom growth.

A FAMOUS HINDU BANKING HOUSE.

Thus it will be seen how men of the mercantile line came to reside in the Fort after 1803. But let us soon take the reader to another part of it. Up till now we have described the Northern Fort buildings and that mostly of the Parsi wealthy. The only well known premises of the Hindus at that early time was that of Motichand, a merchant and a banker, in Bazargate Street. It is also over a hundred years old, and was once the pride of the caste to which Motichand belonged. Opposite was an unpretentious house where the banking firm of Atmaram Bhookan carried on till 1866 its money-lending and hundi transactions. It was known commonly as "Kaka Parekh Pehdi." The name was a household word and even a child in the street knew it well. Is was a sight to see an array of "Mehtas," banking clerks, sitting squatted, as is the custom even to-day in the Indian part of the town, and doing work, while the partners were engaged in selling and buying daily hundreds of inland Bills of exchange computed by lakhs. Indeed it was the banking house and had continued for 150 years till the blazing fire of the speculation of 1864 brought it to grief. But such was the probity and integrity of the house that its bills passed clean in every part of India. And its commercial credit was so highly spoken of that there was a standing joke that each hair on the moustache of the partners was worth a lakh of rupees. This was the tropical figure of speech to represent the credit of the house.

EUROPEAN RESIDENCES.

In the southern part congregated the official European population owing to the work of all the public offices being transacted in the Fort. And the European merchants also lived there, though the seniors generally resided in the fashionable suburb of Byculla. The business was carried on in spacious houses some of which may be seen in their pristine architecture even to-day. Their general features were alike. There was a ground floor and verandah and an upper floor reached bysteps which had two or three landing places wide and well lighted. Some of them were approached by a compound and a yard. One of the specimens of the early business premises of a European firm may be seen in the one now owned by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Company in Forbes Street from the east end of Marine and Apollo streets. It is quite in striking contrast with the later and more pretentious houses in the vicinity. Look at the gate itself. What an archaic appearance it presents! You enter it and walk down a few yards when a fairly good compound is to be seen and turning to the left you go up the first floor by steps divided into three stages. There was always a large roomy well-lighted hall in houses of this typical character. The building of the Forbeses in Apollo Street was similar. So too, the house in Marine Street, where the Remingtons carried on business, the one which adjoins on the north the premises known as the Great Western Hotel.

OTHER OLD LANDMARKS.

The present office of the "Bombay Chronicle" itself is another example of identical character and gives one a pretty fair idea of the European business and residential houses combined, built a hundred years ago and more and which were to be seen in their old fashioned condition, in a state of excellent preservation in the Fifties. The new era of architecture, first noticed in the elegant blocks of buildings in Elphinstone Circle, had not dawned till another ten years afterwards. There was also an old house called the "Admiralty", which till twenty years ago was also a copy of the one of the "Chronicle" Office on the opposite side, and till the Sixties was the office of Mr. Bhavnagri, the father of the present Sir Muncherji. The old offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers in Marine Street, before they were renovated, was another old-fashioned European building. And in the bylanes abutting in Meadows and Apollo streets, there still stand a premises or two of the character. Not to forget this class of office and residential premises, we should point to the house owned by Sir Sassoon David, at the westerly corner of Military Square. Before that capitalist overhauled it, it was a beautiful building in its quaint facade, windows and so forth. For many years the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors, the successors of Messrs. Bowyer and Crawford, carried on their business there. Another firm of solicitors who also had had their offices of a like type was the late firm of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch whose present successors are Messrs. Byrne & Company. That house is situated in Tamarind Street, opposite the confection factory of Messrs. Mongini. But it was destroyed by fire some years ago and is in ruins. But enough of some of these old landmarks in Southern Fort. They are a study by themselves and the modern Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality may as well derive some hints therefrom. Though we doubt not that the chief of the department would heave a deep sigh of relief and shake his head as to the impossibility of causing houses of this character created in any part of the town save, perchance, in the Mahim Woods or in the New Worlee, which the utility imagination of the Municipal Commissioner and other town planners have conjured. The fact is that Bombay, at the closing of the eighteenth and the opening of the nineteenth century, was, as stated at the outset, sparsely populated, specially the Fort which was more military in all respects than civic. There was abundant space to build roomy residence with abundant light and air and free garden space. The land could be had cheap enough. Indeed, at that period the aim of the East India Company was to encourage the growth of the population for the sake of the expansion of the trade of the port. Land was given freehold on a nominal quit rent, so that sanitation, though not preached, came naturally and the old fashioned Englishman of the period *knew how to live*. We of our days of high pressure, of railways and electric installations and aeroplanes, have all forgotten it. The go-bye is given for ever. Still the Engineer, the Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioner, may derive not a few hints for their newfangled and expensive Bombay in the north by studying the interior architecture of these buildings.

DRAGGING IN THE STRUGGLE.

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

Her original plans and aspirations entirely wrecked by the brave stand of the Belgians, Germany is now making desperate and despicable efforts to drag Holland into the Teuton death struggle says Mr. Stephen Black in the "Daily Mail," writing from Rotterdam on Aug. 15:—Upon my arrival here I drew attention to the doubts of the Dutch, and for the past ten days there has been going on a campaign of seduction in and out of Holland, on the borders, in the Press, in the post. Your Rotterdam correspondent was yesterday shown by reputable Dutch business men a number of letters which had been sent from Germany, obviously designed to foment suspicion and hatred of England.

Travelling yesterday from Maastricht I interviewed three Dutch women who had just come from Germany. All had received passes and politeness, the word "Hollandsch" was "Open, sesame" whenever a German soldier appeared. A Dutch priest, of whose visit the Prussian lines I telegraphed a long account from Maastricht on Thursday, told me that the unexpected and enthusiastic welcome which he had received was due entirely to his being Dutch.

The Cologne "Volkszeitung," in an article expressing almost pathetic gratitude to Holland, says:

The Hollanders have, despite Belgian opposition, received and treated the German refugees with the highest friendship. On top of this comes the declaration of "strictest" neutrality, which undoubtedly is also directed against the English plans. If, as we believe, our opinion is correct, the Hollanders will have no reason to complain of German ingratitude.

A writer in the Rotterdam *Courant* yesterday told at length of the extraordinary efforts in politeness made by the boors of Berlin when they discovered that it was a Hollander who had fallen among them. The Dutchman was taken about, shown things that are ordinarily kept secret, and in every way made to feel that nothing was too much trouble for the Germans—providing only they were dealing with a Hollander.

KAISER'S CONDESCENSION.

From all sides come similar accounts. The mighty Kaiser, who a week ago was almost on speaking terms with heaven, is furiously courting Dutch. And in doing this his agents are first creating and then fomenting suspicion of the English and hatred of the Belgians. An Italian was captured at Delfziel some days ago, and upon him were found sketches of the Dutch defences. He confessed most obligingly to being a spy in the pay of England, and the incident is being used in certain quarters to strengthen the absurd idea that England is contemplating the invasion of Holland by sea.

Every little stoppage at sea of a Dutch ship by the English is magnified and distorted by people whose only object is to drag into the horrors of war a peaceful and prosperous people.

Perhaps the calling out of the Dutch Landstorm and an urgent proclamation made yesterday by Queen Wilhelmina's advisers throw some light on the matter. I quote some of the passages from the proclamation, which significantly is addressed only to the people of Southern Holland, North Brabant, Limburg, and Friesland.

The Netherlands being surrounded by warring Powers, each of which maintains friendly relations with us, it is of the highest importance that the neutrality proclaimed by our Government should not only be maintained by the Government itself, but also by every Dutchman personally. To achieve this end not only should every citizen refrain from acts of partisanship, which are legally punishable, but also refrain from expressions of opinion by word or by letter. The attitude of every Dutchman should be absolutely neutral on the lines of honesty and good faith. By the adoption of this attitude have we the best means of securing the maintenance of our neutrality by the warring nations.

The assurance that the neutrality of our country will be maintained cannot be given, and it is for this reason that the Government is compelled to give the following advice in case our neutrality be broken, and one of the warring nations invade our country:—

In the first place, it is the duty only of the military power to resist the invaders; and if this task is left to the military the enemy is bound to respect the honour, family rights, life, and private property of the inhabitants. No matter how great may be the indignation or anger of the inhabitants, they should refrain from any acts of defence. By deeds of defence the inhabitants will expose not alone themselves but also their families, friends, and countrymen to acts of vengeance.

The article continues by advising Burgemiesters in the event of invasion to remain at their posts and be the intermediaries between the foreign authority and the citizens, and concludes:—

This proclamation is not issued to cause anxiety, but the Government feels it to be its duty early to face all possibilities, so that in the event of so great a catastrophe overcoming us, not by any fault of our own, it may alleviate as much as possible the misery and harm.

DUTCH FEARS OF INVASION.

And I have the authority of one who is assisting to guide the counsels of the State, but whose name I am not permitted to reveal, for saying that *Holland has good reason to believe a breach of her neutrality and a violation of her territory are contemplated.*

During the past week Dutch troops have been feverishly rushed to the borders of Germany and Belgium; bridges have been prepared for destruction, railway stations guarded at the point of the bayonet; news is strictly censored, and the water lines have been flooded. Thousands of fruit trees have been cut down and landing stages destroyed. The military authorities guardedly say that when the big battle takes place on the plains between Antwerp and the Dutch border "great pressure" is likely to be put upon the frontier of the Netherlands.

In other words, this is a polite way of saying that the Germans will wish to fly back to the Fatherland across the fields of Holland. And in any case it is extremely probable that within the next few months the Germans will be cornered in between the southern extremity of Holland and the northern corner of Belgium. There will then indeed be "great pressure" on the Dutch border!

The considered opinion of a thoughtful Dutchman is that Germany expects swiftly to invest Antwerp, upon doing which it is hoped that England will demand the right to send a fleet up the Scheldt to protect the Belgian stronghold. If Holland refuses she will incur the wrath of England and may be induced to fight *with* Germany; if she accedes to the English request Germany will immediately invade her southern territory. And that narrow strip of land between Maastricht and Roermond (at one point only about seven miles wide) will make an ideal place for German troops to pass to and from Germany. *I have learned that already a vast German army is lying idly between Dalheim and Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Dutch border.*

But official Holland sees through the intentions of Germany, and her attitude of neutrality is in every way correct. Germany will find in her neither an active nor a passive ally. But when the truth is realised over the Rhine German politeness will vanish as swiftly as it appeared, and it may be the task of the Powers to protect Holland from the Mailed Fist of her German friend and admirer.

LIGHTER FREIGHTS.

BY THE SWAN'S NEST.

The following article by Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Macmunn, D. G. O., appears in "The Indiaman."

Marching in and marching out
All around the town, oh!
Here there comes a regiment
With Captain Thomas Brown oh!
Yankee doodle doodle,
Yankee doodle dandy.

It was one of those fairy days in London which occur at times in our uncertain spring and all the world was smiling, even the ancient spires and the big black flats piled high above the trees in St. James's Park. The tiddler season had begun, and thousands of children battled for the right to cast a net. The statue of the Great White Queen in front of the Palace looked almost deified in the soft cool sunlight in the midst of the green water spouted from the Tritons' mouths, typical of the island kingdom long ago described as "in a pool a swan's nest." Round the statue stood children and strangers, looking up into the serene marble as waterbaby Tom looked up into the face of Mother Carey far away on Peace Pool. Among them stood in *mufty* three natives of India, three officers of the Indian Army on duty in England as the King's Orderly Officers, upright and soldierly and inscrutable, before the statue of that mysterious ruler that they had heard of from their fathers as ruling as far back as man could remember. Finer to look on no doubt than that other statue away in Lahore of that other ruler who was also a household word in their childhood, *Jan Laarance*. Young America, too, and its parent looked up in mingled awe and levity. It was a dandy day, just such a day as when the "Chesapeke" stood out of Boston harbour to take the "Shannon," and all the girls in Boston followed in trip boats behind to see the fun.

"Seems sort of lonesome, Pop, don't she?"

"Expect queens have to be, Gypsie, alive
Can't go trailing round in com-
or dead.

A party of his Majesty's Guards passed by, drums rolling and fifes squealing, returning from the guardmounting, at St. James's, in that wonderful daily pageantry of Empire that has gone on every morning for the last hundred years at least. The grey greatcoats folded on the backs of the men, the clean white belts, the lilt of the fife and drum, and perhaps most of all the rippling of the hair of the bearskin caps in the morning breeze combined to give a distinct feeling of elation to those who watched, and of confidence in armed strength to those for whom it exists.

"My! Pop. That's bully! Say, ain't this just Peacock Alley?" and Pop said. "All the drummers from Drummersville, eh! Gyp?"

Then the scream of the fife and echoing drum died away, and the sentries paced up and down outside the Palace gates, and the Tritons blew the sea-green water into the White Queen's channels as if Grenadiers in all their glory were nothing at all to take notice of [illegible] all their o[illegible]: notice of [illegible] and the pageant of Empire changed. Into the stillness left by the vibrating sheepskins came the tiny pipe of a tin whistle playing the old tune, and out of the side gate of the Park into the Mall by the statue came another force. Five small boys of the boundog class, dressed in precision equalled only by the Guards, filed out of the gate. Three shouldered a broomstick each, one played a penny whistle, and a fifth, the leader born, carried a wooden sword. Every man wore a cocked hat made of a folded *Globe*, and green gaiters made of a folded *Westminster*, and they marched as the old guard marched "head high and fife low," looking neither to the right nor to the left. Round the "Swan's nest" they circled, and as they went they met a similar party. Four privates of the Guards in file with a corporal in charge were marching out of the Palace to change the sentries in the grey sentry boxes

The leader in the pink cocked hat hissed, "If yer looks round, Tommy Dodd, I'll harf kill yer." Tommy Dodd and all his comrades looked rigid, and then, as the moment came, he called as he heard the guard call, "Eyes—right!" He was not disappointed in his commando. The whistle screamed the bar "and such great folks as these," and the five pink cocked hats turned smartly to the right.

The leader in the bearskin, the corporal of Grenadiers, rose to the occasion as now and again great men will. To his honour be it recorded that instead of looking stolidly to his front in Anglo-Saxon sheepishness he gave the answering greeting. "Party—Eyes Right!" The five bearskins clicked to the right and rippled to the breeze till "Eyes front" relieved the strain, and the armies passed. The party of the cocked hats swung round in exultation to relax in the children's sandpit hard by, the guard marching about its business, and away over the tree tops Big Ben clanged the hour of high twelve.

The three *sirdars* looked at each other and smiled, and one remarked, "*Asal Badmash*" (First-class rogues!), and Poppa, Ulysses P. Brown, of Brookville, Ohio, said to his daughter Gypsie, "come along, Gyp, you can't stay all day looking at that old queen."

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.
And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.
Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

FIELD SERVICE OUTFITS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

Khaki niform Collars	from Rs. 6-8 Doz.	Shirts	from Rs. 2-12 each
Officer's Khaki Tunic Coats	,, ,, 12-8 Each.	Breeches	,, ,, 9-8 ,,
Khaki Cord Breeches	,, ,, 11-8 ,,	Overalls	,, ,, 7-8 ,,
Khaki Shorts	,, ,, 4-0 ,,	Khaki Putties	,, ,, 2-8 ,,

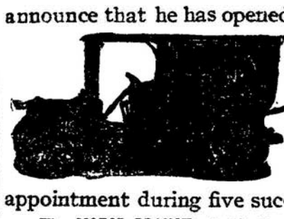
Wolsley Valises from Rs. 35.

NOTE.—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Vilcassim Pirbhoy
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.
JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly



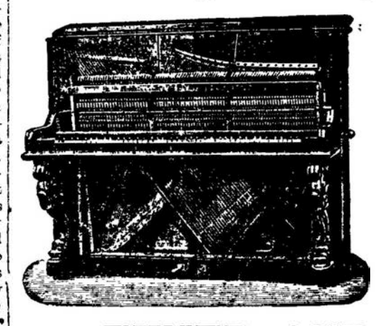
trained hands for repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

The MOTOR BRANCH of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India.

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unsurpassed.

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 391. Telegraphic Address, "PRESS BOMBAY."



PIANOS ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED
TERMS MODERATE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA CROFT
COLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F. I. O. P. S. M. C. FREEMAN. D. B. O. A.

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY RD.—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

The PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!

is merely to draw your attention to the fact that

WE ARE

ADVERTISING EXPERTS

Anything & everything in up-to-date Advertising

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MARCHING BOOTS.

OFFICER'S MARCHING BOOTS

VERY STRONG AND DURABLE

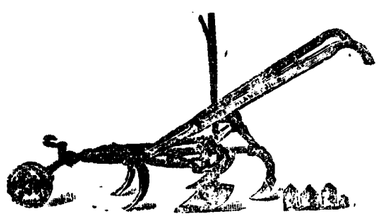
Can be had in Large Quantities from:—

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

gents to The Western India Army Feet & Equipment Factory, SION, BOMBA

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc, fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc .. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"

"Two Star"

"Three tar"

"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BLESSING

TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEADOWS STREET.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Head-ache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone i nanother. 180—A 2

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Cooria, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

HIGH-GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit

with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

To measure from Rs. 25.

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO YOU THINK THAT

A perusal of the Kam-Shastra will help you to preserve your health, if good, and to promote it if bad or indifferent!

Write for the book to-day, as it is supplied gratis and even post free.

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

188. A.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay, 61, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

The WEST END "Lens Shape" "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12

18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.

—SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN—

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

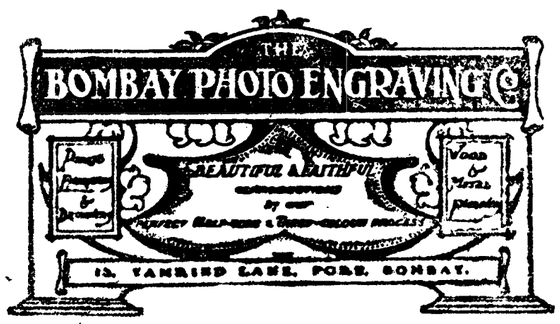
Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz: NORIHIRO MIWA, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy. ZENJIRO INOUE, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.

Sole Agents:—**JINTAN AGENCY,**

PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.



A BOON TO HOUSE OWNERS.

ELECTRIC

HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES

CHEAPER THAN OTHER FUEL.

ELECTRIC FANS OF ALL TYPE.

LATEST ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.

Estimation for WIRING Sent Free.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

1, ROGEY BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.